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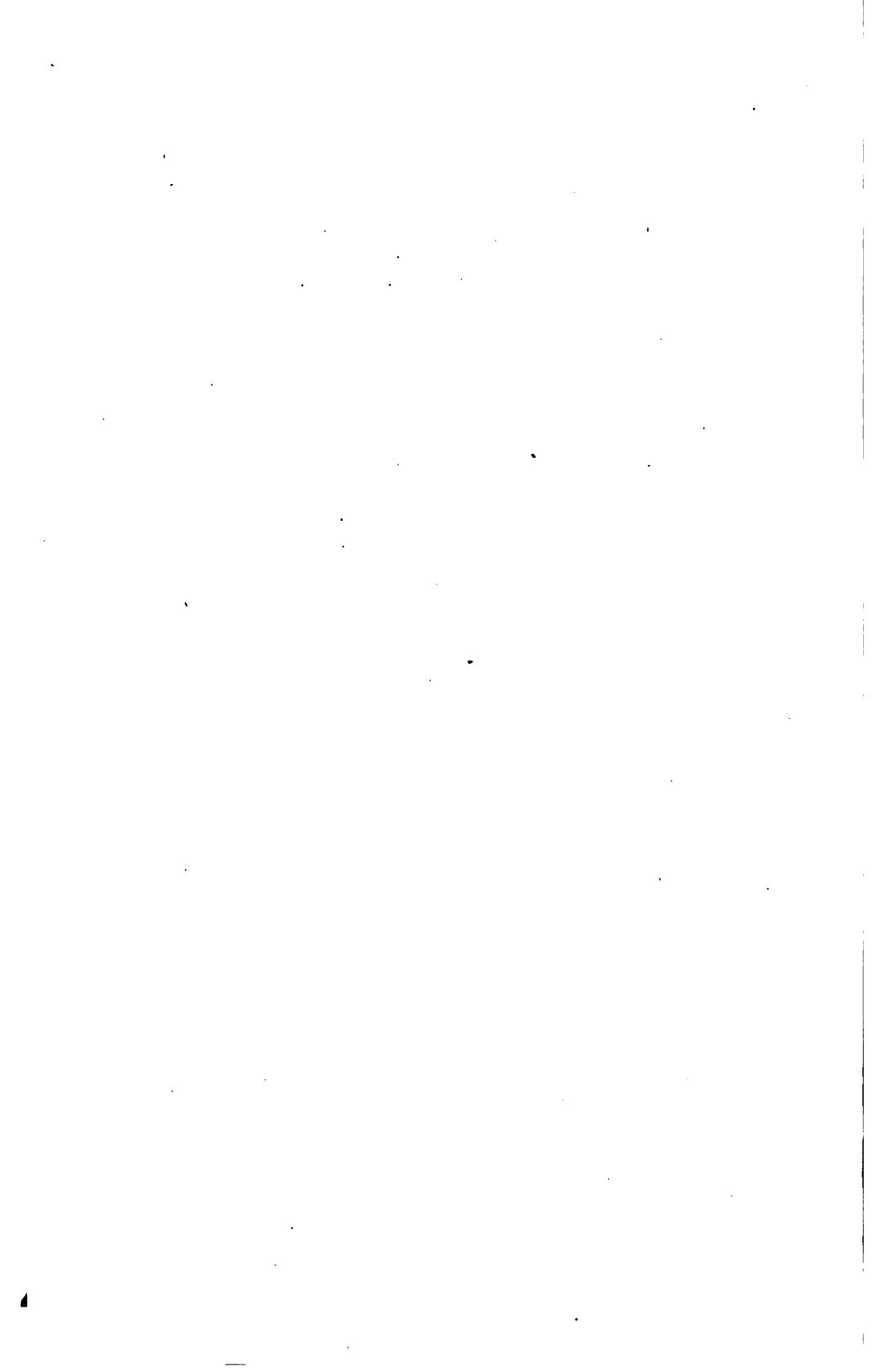
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EXTENSION OF MORRILL ACTS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENTS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

UNITED STATES SENATE

ON THE BILL (S. 530) TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED
"AN ACT DONATING PUBLIC LANDS TO THE SEVERAL
STATES AND TERRITORIES WHICH MAY PROVIDE
COLLEGES FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE AND
THE MECHANIC ARTS," APPROVED JULY 2, 1862,
AND THE ACTS SUPPLEMENTARY THERETO, SO AS
TO EXTEND THE BENEFITS THEREOF TO THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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EXTENSION OF MORRILL ACTS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TUESDAY, January 18, 1910.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Present: Senators Warren (acting chairman), Burkett, Guggenheim, Page, Crawford, Money, and Chamberlain.

Hon. Henry S. Boutell, Representative in Congress from Illinois; Dr. Charles Willis Needham, president of George Washington University; Harry C. Davis, secretary of the university; Dr. Richard D. Harlan, special representative; Prof. H. L. Hodgkins, dean of the college of engineers; Prof. Betts, of the college of engineers; W. R. Vance, dean of the law department; Dr. W. C. Borden, dean of the medical department; Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland, chairman of the board of trustees; John B. Larner, Abram Lisner, Rev. S. H. Greene, John Joy Edson, Hennen Jennings, T. W. Noyes, and A. H. Snow, of the board of trustees of George Washington University;

Also Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of the college of Howard University; Dr. John R. Francis, Whitfield McKinlay, J. H. Stewart, Rev. A. C. Garner, and Dr. J. R. Wilder, representing Howard University; and

Also Thomas S. Hopkins, W. H. Singleton, W. F. Gude, and C. C. Calhoun, of the citizen's committee, and others, appeared.

STATEMENT OF PROF. KELLY MILLER.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I speak in behalf of Howard University. The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Senator Warren). In the interest of Howard University?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. MILLER. We have two very simple propositions to present.

The first is that this fund ought to apply to the District of Columbia as it does to the other territorial entities of the United States. That question has been fully argued in the press and in the hearing before the House by the George Washington University interest.

The bill, as now drawn, designates the George Washington University as the institution to receive all of this fund. I beg leave to propose an amendment to the bill, which I have drawn, and a copy of which I sent to Senator Dolliver, the chairman of this committee.

In lieu of lines 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, embracing section 2, on page 2, I suggest that you insert:

Sec. 2. That the George Washington University and the Howard University, in the District of Columbia, are hereby designated to receive the appropriations under said acts of Congress, the George Washington University to receive seven-tenths and the Howard University to receive three-tenths of said appropriations: *Provided*, That they shall carry on courses of instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts and in the other subjects required of the state institutions receiving said appropriations.

Also, in line 18, on page 2, strike out "university" and insert "universities;" in line 1, page 3, strike out "university" and insert

"universities," and in line 2, page 3, strike out "its" and insert "their."

This puts Howard University and George Washington University on the same footing, so far as the two races are concerned in the District of Columbia.

The original Morrill Act of 1862 did not, of course, apply to colored schools, for there were no colored schools in existence at the time. But the enactment of 1890 makes it obligatory that where the races are taught in separate schools this fund shall be distributed equitably between the races.

If the measure before the committee proposed merely to extend the application of this fund to the District of Columbia and not to modify the Morrill Act in any other feature, even without such an amendment as I have proposed, Howard institution, or some other institution for the colored race, would naturally be entitled to its share.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. I understand that you are a supporter of the bill with the amendment which you offer?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir; I am supporting the bill fully, so far as its application to the District of Columbia is concerned.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. Have you discussed in your own mind the desirability of having somebody designated, as they do in the States, for instance, in this case possibly the District Commissioners? Has that entered your mind at all?

Mr. MILLER. As the George Washington University has already been designated in the bill, I take it for granted that Congress assumed the power and authority to designate the institution for the District of Columbia, and if it designates one of them, it ought to designate the other.

May I be permitted to say in this connection that the question has been raised that Howard University already receives appropriations from Congress? The appropriations which we already receive come to us, not for any local reasons, but for national reasons. The appropriations are not assessed against the taxation of the District of Columbia.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. The committee understand that, of course. You are connected with Howard University?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. What is your position in the college?

Mr. MILLER. I am dean of the college of arts and sciences.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. Of the Howard University?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. I think we have your idea from your point of view.

We will now hear Doctor Needham, the president of George Washington University.

STATEMENT OF DR. CHARLES WILLIS NEEDHAM.

Doctor NEEDHAM. Mr. Chairman——

Senator CRAWFORD. May I ask a question or two concerning some matters? I was not present before, and I am not informed.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. Certainly; proceed.

Senator CRAWFORD. There are just two points. I have not studied this matter before. Is the George Washington University under the care of, or is it promoted and sustained by, any religious organization?

Doctor NEEDHAM. None whatever.

Senator CRAWFORD. What is its history in that respect?

Doctor NEEDHAM. I will tell you. Originally it was organized, in 1821, as an entirely nonsectarian institution. It so happened, however, that the mover of the enterprise or the college was of the Baptist denomination. He was a retired missionary, and there was associated with him a majority of Baptists on the board. That finally grew by an unwritten law to be the character of the institution. The charter provided that it should be nonsectarian. It continued down to the administration of President Whitman; he thought that the fact of its denominational control should be written into the charter, and Congress was asked to amend the charter, and it did so, adopting exactly the phraseology of the Chicago University charter, providing that two-thirds of the board should be Baptists and that the president should be a Baptist.

That continued until 1904, after my administration commenced, when Congress was asked to repeal that law and restore the original reading of the charter, which provides that no religious test shall be applied either to the trustees or professors, or anyone appointed to a position in the university.

To make that declaration a fact as well as a provision of the charter, the personnel of the board was changed in 1904, and now we have not more than six members of any one denomination upon the board. That comes about purely by accident. It so happens that the Baptists have, I think, five, and the Presbyterians have six on the board as it now stands. They have been selected only with a view of not allowing any one denomination to have control. Otherwise, no observation is taken of the question. It is absolutely nonsectarian in control and administration and teaching.

Senator CRAWFORD. Has the institution an endowment?

Doctor NEEDHAM. It has \$130,000 of productive property.

Senator CRAWFORD. For its income is it dependent largely on contributions from that particular denomination, the Baptists?

Doctor NEEDHAM. No; it gets no contributions whatever from the Baptists, as such. It has not for many years.

Senator CRAWFORD. Does it emphasize as one of the particular purposes for which it is in existence the training and education of young men for the ministry, and particularly in the Baptist Church?

Doctor NEEDHAM. Not at all. We have no courses in theology—none whatever.

Senator CRAWFORD. Those are matters I knew nothing about, and I wanted to know.

Doctor NEEDHAM. We have no courses in theology and, of course, no department of theology.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. Doctor Needham, I am glad the Senator from South Dakota asked the question. I presume he has received, as we all have, a great many communications objecting to this proposed legislation on account of its being, in a sense, a sectarian college, and then again, because it is a private enterprise. In your statement you can cover that ground.

Doctor, if you will permit me, I am going to ask Senator Guggenheim to take the chair, as Senator Burkett and I will have to leave to attend a meeting of the Committee on Appropriations.

(Senator Guggenheim thereupon took the chair as acting chairman.)

Doctor NEEDHAM. Senator, I have prepared an answer to President James's proposition. Perhaps I may give you a copy of it before you go out.

Senator WARREN. Thank you.

Doctor NEEDHAM. I do not know whether Senator Burkett has a copy or not.

Senator CRAWFORD. I shall be obliged to retire in a moment on account of my connection with another committee.

Doctor NEEDHAM. I also have a statement of the needs of the District for this kind of education, which sets forth our action in reference to this work. I do not know whether you have copies of that or not.

Senator CRAWFORD. Personally, I feel that there is merit in the claim that the District should have a part in this education, as well as the rest of the country, but, I confess, with these protests coming in from all over, claiming that this is a sort of a donation to a private school with religious connections and is in a way an invasion of the principle that there should be an entire separation between the Government and religious schools, I have felt as though there might be some ground for that objection.

Doctor NEEDHAM. There is absolutely nothing of the kind and has not been since 1904. May I read you a clause from the charter upon that point?

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected trustees; nor shall any person, either as president, professor, tutor, or pupil, be refused admittance into said college, or denied any of its privileges, immunities, or advantages for or on account of his sentiments in matters of religion.

To carry that out and make it, as I said before, absolutely a fact, the personnel of the board was changed in 1904, and it has been kept entirely free from any denominational control. We have 21 members and, as I said, only 6 of any one denomination, and the 6 are of another denomination than the one which had control of it originally. The rest of the membership of the board is divided between all of the other denominations, including the Hebrews. We have a Hebrew representative on the board. The idea has prevailed to make it a thoroughly representative institution of the District. The argument in favor of the change was that we could not possibly maintain it unless there was a unity or a uniting of all the forces here in the District of Columbia, and in order to do that there must be a complete and perfect representation, no one denomination having control.

That is absolutely the fact, Senator. There is not the slightest denominational control or influence either in the board or in the teaching force. They are all represented.

I do not know whether I am expected to continue what I have to say upon this subject. Perhaps, as I am on my feet, I might just as well say what I want to say with reference to it, if it is satisfactory to the committee for me to do so.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Senator Guggenheim). Quite so. Proceed.

Doctor NEEDHAM. First, there are, as was suggested by Senator Burkett and the acting chairman of the committee, two distinct

questions. The first is, Shall the District of Columbia, as a geographic territory of the United States, receive the benefits of the Morrill Act?

We have here in the District a peculiar condition. I do not come here claiming rights, but stating our equities. The District of Columbia has no industries or commercial enterprises that increase its wealth or furnish occupation for young men. It is a place kept expressly for the Government, and the only employments here are in connection with the government service, except those employments which relate to those enterprises which furnish the people with their food and clothing and some luxuries. Those employments, of course, are of a very minor character. The employments which are profitable and attractive to young men in the professions, in engineering and the mechanic arts, are entirely closed to them here. If they would secure occupation along those lines, they must go out into the States, as many of them do. If they go out without special training, they go out handicapped, because in the States they have institutions of learning which are giving instruction along these lines of the very highest order.

It has been suggested that possibly these men might go into the States to get their education. I want to show you, if I can, that it is utterly impossible for the great body of them to do so.

You may divide these men into two classes. First, there are the children of the men who are in government employ, men in the army and navy and in the civil service of the United States. It is a fair estimate to say that we have here a white population of 140,000 people who are dependent wholly upon salaries for their living. They are receiving, as you very well know, very moderate salaries. I suppose the average salary of government clerks would not be over \$1,500. An investigation by the Board of Trade of Washington last year places the average at about \$1,200 per year in the classified civil service. When you consider that to send a boy away to college costs anywhere from \$600 to \$1,000 you will see that it is almost impossible for a man on such a salary to send his son to college. Not more than 10 per cent of the heads of families here who are upon salaries can afford to do it, while the great 90 per cent of the men in the government employ are utterly unable to send their sons away to college or to these technical schools.

These people are of a very high grade. They are educated men and women, all of them. They come here into the civil service, and into the ranks of the army and navy, with special preparation and education themselves. Their children, therefore, are of an exceptionally good grade as student material. Their parents are very anxious that they should have a technical and college education. If they can not get it in the District of Columbia, they can not get it at all.

About two-thirds of the student body in the District of Columbia (I am speaking generally now; it applies to our own institution) is composed of young men who are here as secretaries to Senators, Congressmen, committees, judicial and executive officers, and in the departments of the Government. They are men who have a part of their time at their disposal and who are very desirous of completing their education and fitting themselves for professional life. Those men, it is apparent at once, could not leave the District of Columbia

and go to any other institution to secure their education without giving up their positions. If they get any education at all, they must get it in the District of Columbia.

The body of students thus employed in the District of Columbia, I should say, numbers from 2,500 to 3,000. We have about a thousand of this class in our institution, and of the other class of which I first spoke about 500, making about 1,500 in all.

I want to say a word regarding these young men, because I speak for them more than I do for the organization, certainly far more than I do for myself. These young men are of a very high order. Those in such employ as I have mentioned come here because they are picked men from their districts and States. They have been selected by their Representatives who have aided them in getting these positions, or given them their positions as secretaries, because they are of a high order of men, men of good attainments, men of sincerity of purpose. It has been the remark of many teachers whom we have brought here from other institutions that they never have come in contact with a body of students so serious minded as the body of students they meet in our university.

I suppose it is fair to say that there are three classes of students in all universities. There is, first, the boy who is sent. The father and mother want him to have a college education, and they send him to college. Perhaps he does not want to go, but he has to go. Another class is composed of men who are desirous of securing a degree in order that they may enter into the fraternal and social relations which are limited to graduates of colleges.

Those two classes of students form the poorest class of students in any college. I speak now from the academic standpoint, of course. They choose the easy courses, and seek only to get through as best they can and as quick as they can to a degree.

The third class form the great body of men in all colleges, who are of the greatest value to it, and that is the boys who come, who want an education, who are willing to make sacrifices to get it, who will work their way through if necessary, and will give all the time and labor that is necessary to secure thorough discipline and as much knowledge as possible. Those men constitute the flower and the fruit of every institution.

I undertake to say, therefore, that among the body of students we have in the District of Columbia we have a much larger percentage of that third class than can be found in almost any other institution, because two-thirds of our men are men who are here working their way through. They are here for the purpose of securing an education, and they are willing to work hard for it.

We put them to a test which demonstrates this beyond any question, I think. After studying the situation over when I came to the presidency, and while I was dean of the law school studying the question there, I became satisfied that men who are giving only a part of their time should devote more years to their work in order that we might put in the best kind of training, adopt the best methods of teaching, maintain our class work at good grade, and increase the value of our degrees. The result was, after very careful consideration by the faculty and the board of trustees, that it was determined that the three years' course in law for the bachelor of laws degree should be increased to four years for men who could give only a part of their

time, and in the arts and sciences it should be increased from one to two years to secure the bachelor of arts degree.

Of course, the effect of the adoption of those regulations was to shake out the men who were not appreciative of the best work, but it at once brought to our university the very best men who come to us, because they can now get this thorough education and training. The result is, in our law school, for illustration, the entering class this year, being about 107 or 108, is over one-half of college men, and nearly one-half are giving their whole time, or such time as they can command through the day, to the work.

The same result has followed in the arts and sciences. The result has been to raise the average of our student body, and it has been made possible because of the seriousness of the students. They have appreciated this move.

Since 1902 we have put in 25 to 30 teachers giving their entire time to the work. The university had only 11 when I came to the presidency in 1902. It has now 42, I believe, giving their entire time to the work. That means thorough drill in the class room. These men have responded to it as only men will who want a thorough education; who seek a thorough discipline of the mind, and such sound knowledge as they can get during the years of their college and professional course.

Now, I say the equities of the situation here are very peculiar. This is a national city, a federal city, from which is excluded by our general policy all of the industries, all of the great commercial enterprises that furnish employment for the people within it. Confining it entirely to the business of Government. This gives a peculiar reason for generous appropriations and consideration of the educational needs in the District; a reason which does not apply to an ordinary capital city in a State.

The question has been asked me two or three times, why should the city of Washington have any greater consideration than, for instance, the city of Albany, in the State of New York. This is the reason. The city of Albany has its industries and its great commercial interests. Its doors are wide open, and men come into it and grow up in it and find employment. Its population has the advantages of those industrial enterprises. Its young men have those doors open to them for employment.

That is not the case in the city of Washington. No industries come here of account. No commercial enterprises are here. This is in accordance with the general policy which has prevailed.

Therefore a government, even if it was not as great as our own, that insists upon its capital city being so governed and controlled as to exclude these business opportunities ought to take special care and give special consideration to the people who live in it by way of appropriations, and I am very happy to say that that has been met most generously by Congress.

Now, that is a reason why the benefits of the Morrill Act should apply to the District of Columbia. That act states the reasons of its passage upon its face, and I may be permitted to read just a clause from it. It reads: "In order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

That is the first act. The second act says, with reference to the colleges which are to be considered, that they shall teach these subjects "with special reference to their application in the industries of life and to the facilities for such instruction."

That is the purpose of the Morrill Acts. To fit young men for service in all the professions, to raise the dignity of the work in agriculture and in the mechanic arts by raising the quality of the men who go into those professions, educating them in colleges of college grade—for it is specified here that these colleges shall teach the subjects related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and also "without excluding scientific and classical studies." That is to say, those colleges which are to be encouraged by the appropriations under the Morrill Acts are to be of college grade, and the men who are taught there, especially in the mechanic arts and in agriculture, are to be taught other subjects which shall give them breadth and culture. By raising the standard of the men you always raise the standard of a profession.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the boys who come here in great numbers, splendid fellows from the States, where they could have this education if they remained at home, coming here to serve the Government in a city that furnishes no occupations whatever except government employment, should be given the benefit of this act, which has for its purposes the special education of men for the professions and for these industrial employments.

Why are the 3,000 men in the District of Columbia less entitled to consideration than 3,000 men in Rhode Island, or Delaware, or New York, or Illinois? Mr. Chairman, they are your own men. They come out of your own families in the States. There is not a State or Territory in the United States that is not represented on the rolls of our university to-day. From the State of Illinois alone, in which this opposition has arisen, we have 37 enrolled to-day. They are just as much the children of Illinois, while they are living here and doing this work, as they would be if they were at home. Why should they be deprived of the advantages of this kind of education, simply because they are for the time being serving the nation, the whole people, in the District of Columbia?

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that it is a waste of time before intelligent men to say that this geographic territory called the District of Columbia is not as much entitled to the benefits of the act as any other State or Territory of the United States.

Some have said to me, you have not such a great population here. Ah, but the Morrill Act fund is not distributed on the basis of population. Rhode Island gets just as much as the State of Texas or the State of New York. Delaware gets just as much as any other State in the Union. Congress saw fit to make a territorial division, and it was the only division that could be made or recognized. That division was adopted and the District of Columbia is just as much a geographic territory of the United States as any State or Territory within it.

Mr. Chairman, one other word. It has been said that this was a subsidy to our institution, assuming that this bill is passed. I want to call your attention to the fact, and Doctor Harlan will emphasize it more, that the Morrill act gives a specific sum to every State and Territory. The giving of that to a State or Territory forms no

precedent whatever, and can not be used as an argument for securing any additional appropriation for such State or Territory. That will be equally true of the District of Columbia, if the District of Columbia is added to the list of States and Territories to receive this appropriation. The appropriation is now \$40,000, \$45,000 next year, and \$50,000 following, which is the maximum; it forms no precedent whatever for giving any more. It is no argument whatever for giving any other appropriation to any other institution or to the District of Columbia for educational purposes. It is a fixed sum given to each State and Territory.

Therefore, to speak of it as a subsidy to this university is a misuse of terms. Are you giving a subsidy to the University of Illinois? They receive this benefit. Not at all. You are not giving anything direct to the University of Illinois. You are giving to the State of Illinois the appropriation under the act, and that State designates its own institution to receive it. In the same way, if you pass the bill before you, you are designating the District of Columbia to receive this specific sum of money.

It so happens that the Congress of the United States is the legislative body of the District of Columbia, and therefore it must take the second step and designate the institution which is to receive it.

With reference to our own institution, I have spoken of its being entirely nonsectarian, and it is absolutely so.

I want to call your attention again to the claim that it is a private institution. The general distinction between a private institution and a public institution is that the public institution is exercising some political power or function. That, of course, does not apply to any educational institution. I believe the State of South Carolina, by its supreme court, decided that its state university was not a public institution, although supported entirely by the State. Therefore, in the strictest sense, no educational institution can be spoken of as a public institution.

But I wish to suggest a different definition. In the first place, I desire to make a distinction between institutions for profit and those that are not for profit. Of course, the corporations that are organized for profit are on an entirely different basis than are those that are organized not for profit. Private institutions are those which absolutely control their own affairs without any possible interference by the State except by general legislation. Those are churches, secret societies, and voluntary associations of all kinds. No one would think for a moment that those were public institutions, because the State has nothing to do with them. They are organized upon a plan that is satisfactory to the State, but there is no power of visitation or control.

Public institutions not for profit, therefore, may be called those over which the State reserves by express terms a power of visitation and control. That would apply to all state institutions, of course. They are organized and carried forward by boards of trustees, but under the control of and supported by the State. The term will apply also to other institutions where there is an express reservation of power in the legislative body to supervise their conduct.

In section 10 of the charter of the George Washington University, adopted in 1821, there is a provision to which I invite your attention. The first part of the section I will not take the time to read. It

provides that the board of trustees shall keep accurate records of all its proceedings, of its management of the educational side of the university, of all gifts that it receives, of their investment, of all the current expenses, and so on. It provides that they shall be kept in great detail, and then says:

And the said book or journal shall at all times be open to inspection or examination of the Attorney-General of the United States; and when required by either House of Congress it shall be the duty of said trustees to furnish information respecting their own conduct, the state of the institution, and of its finances, which shall or may be so required.

I am not sure that such a provision exists in any other university charter in the District. I can not say that it does not. But here is a special provision by which the Attorney-General of the United States and the Congress of the United States have the power of visitation and can call upon the board of trustees at any time for all of its books and records showing every detail of the administration of the university.

In the highest sense, therefore, according to the definition which I have given, this is a public institution. It is nonsectarian, free to everybody of every religious view, or of no religious view. It is under the absolute dominance and control of Congress. Either House of Congress can call on it at any time by resolution or through the Attorney-General for any facts, and can determine whether it is administering the university and its trust funds in accordance with the charter, and if it is not doing so, can call it to account.

Senator PAGE. Doctor Needham, do you understand that that provision of your charter to give to Congress any power to regulate or direct your affairs?

Doctor NEEDHAM. Surely, because the charter provides that the trustees shall do certain things. They shall, for instance, receive trust funds and invest them in accordance with the direction of the donor. Suppose Congress should be advised that that was not being done, and it should call, through the Attorney-General, or by resolution, for the books, and should examine them, and should determine that it was not being done, Congress could exercise the power vested in it to correct the abuse; it could, under section 9, forfeit the charter for a nonperformance of the duties devolved upon the trustees. In other words, Congress has the power of life and death over the institution.

Senator PAGE. But not like our States where, as in the case of my State, Vermont, they do not elect the trustees—

Doctor NEEDHAM. Oh, no. Congress does not elect the trustees.

Senator PAGE. As the States elect the trustees of the agricultural college.

Doctor NEEDHAM. Congress could adopt that course if it found that the institution was not being properly administered. It could change the charter in that respect, and provide that the trustees should be appointed. That falls clearly within the powers of Congress, if it should see fit to do so.

I only call your attention to that provision for the purpose of showing that we are in a distinct class from universities or colleges that are organized under general laws where there is simply the general reservation of powers by government. Here there is an express regulation in the charter of 1821.

Another rather interesting fact in that old charter is that the name of the college at that time was the "Columbian College in the District of Columbia." The words "in the District of Columbia" were a part of its name. I can not speak authoritatively, but I suppose that was so worded because of the early discussions, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, as to whether or not Congress could establish a national university. As you very well know undoubtedly, when the Constitution was first reported by the committee it had in it, among the powers enumerated, the power to establish a university. That was stricken out on the suggestion of the committee, Gouverneur Morris being chairman, he stating that they did not care to have a national university established for the whole nation, but that Congress as the legislature of the District might establish a university or a college for the District. So when they came to grant this charter they put into it the name the "Columbian College in the District of Columbia."

I have digressed somewhat, but I simply want to show you that we come within the spirit, and in fact that we come within the general designation of the Morrill Act. The act says that the States and Territories shall have this fund, provided there shall be at least one college wherein the leading object shall be the teaching of the subjects related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. That was intended undoubtedly to prevent its being given to a purely arts college, dealing with pure sciences, classics, history, etc. The main object of such a college should be to teach the subjects relating to agriculture or the mechanic arts, including in its curriculum, of course, the cultural subjects and the pure sciences, as is stated in the act.

That is what we have. We established four years ago a college of engineering in which we have 170 men, a college of architecture in which we have 60 men, a teachers' college in which we have 80, and we have a college of veterinary medicine in which we have 53 and a college of pharmacy in which we have something like 90. All these colleges fall within the general description given in the Morrill Act. Of course veterinary medicine and pharmacy and the work in chemistry are related to agriculture, and these subjects are taught in the agriculture colleges. Our college of engineering and architecture falls directly within the terms of the act.

With reference to what has been said here by the representatives of Howard University, let me say, this bill was originally drafted with the understanding that Howard University stands upon a plane by itself. The National Government, recognizing its obligation to the colored race, established the Howard University, and later began making appropriations to it. As I understand, all of its deficits—that is, the difference between its income from tuition and the small endowments it has—and its expenses are entirely provided for by the Government.

Mr. MILLER. That is not exactly the case, President Needham.

Doctor NEEDHAM. I state my understanding of it. It is my understanding that the expenses in excess of the receipts from tuition and the receipts from endowments are provided for by the Government. Last year that appropriation for current expenses amounted to something between \$60,000 and \$70,000. In addition, a building was given, amounting to \$90,000, if I remember aright. I do not give these figures exactly, but the record will show. We understood that

it was being provided for by the Government upon entirely different grounds or reasons, and all that Congress thought Howard University required was provided for in the general appropriation.

I yield to no one in my admiration of the work that is being done at Howard University. They are doing excellent work there for their people. I do not yield to anyone, either, in my desire that that work should be well established. If we were in the exact position such institutions are in the States, then I should say without hesitation that the fund should be divided. But we are not in the same position as institutions in the States. In the States the colored institutions are not supported as Howard University is supported here.

This is a matter I prefer to leave and do leave with the greatest confidence, with this general statement of facts, for the committee and Congress to determine.

Doctor Harlan has had charge of this work for us, and I should be very glad if you would hear him.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. I should like to ascertain if there is any other university represented here.

Doctor NEEDHAM. Howard University.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. Howard University appears to be the only other.

(Mr. Miller rose.)

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. Mr. Miller, do you wish to be heard further?

Mr. MILLER. I simply presented the proposition in outline. I should like to present to the committee the reasons why Howard University wants to have this fund applied to the District of Columbia, and especially to the colored race in the District of Columbia, which would second and reenforce in a large degree what Doctor Needham has said for the special constituency for which he has been arguing.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. How long will it take you to do that?

Mr. MILLER. I shall do it in about a tenth of the time in which the George Washington University presented its claim.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. How long do you wish to take, Doctor Harlan? I merely wish to know whether we can finish the hearing to-day. There is only half an hour left.

Doctor HARLAN. I should like to have a good deal of time if I can have it, but I want to give our brother here all the time he wants.

Mr. MILLER. I shall be as brief as possible, Mr. Chairman.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. Very well; proceed.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF PROF. KELLY MILLER.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I want to second with emphasis all that Doctor Needham has said with reference to having this fund applied to the District of Columbia. I have presented an amendment to the pending bill which puts Howard University on the same footing as the George Washington University, so far as racial allotment of the fund is concerned for the District.

Doctor Needham has said that Congress provides for Howard University. This, in a measure, is true. Howard University, unlike the George Washington University, is both a local and a national institution, but it is national rather than local. We are

a local institution merely from the incident of geographical location. Only 22 per cent of our students come from the District of Columbia. Seventy-eight per cent come in from thirty-five States of the Union and from nine foreign countries. So the appropriations that Congress is kind enough to give to Howard University are entirely due to general considerations, the justification being that they are something of a moral offset, though not a legal offset, to the large appropriations which Congress gives to the country from which the colored race is practically excluded. Take West Point and Annapolis, for example. While they have a legal right to enter those institutions on terms of equality with white youth, as a matter of fact they are practically excluded.

Furthermore, under the original Morrill Act of 1862 Congress gave 10,000,000 acres of land, as I recall, to the land-grant colleges throughout the United States. At that time, of course, there were no colored schools. When the act was amended in 1866, so as to enable those States which at the time of the passage of the act were out of the Union, or supposed they were out of the Union, to qualify under its provisions, there were no colored schools, and the colored race does not participate in the original Morrill Act, amounting as, it does, to 10,000,000 acres of the public land. These considerations are sufficient to show that existing appropriations for Howard University are merely in the nature of a partial moral offset.

The argument presented by President James, of the University of Illinois, a most learned educational authority, against the application of this fund does not in any degree apply to Howard University. Whatever force his argument may have would be directed against the George Washington University, not Howard University. His arguments can be classed under three heads: First, the George Washington University is a private institution; second, it is a sectarian institution; in the third place there are institutions of the same character in the District of Columbia which might with equal justice claim a division of this fund.

Doctor Needham has very effectively upset, I think, the contentions of President James on all these points; but none of his argument applies to Howard University, for we are a public institution in a very significant degree. We are not sectarian. There is no denominational or religious test to make one eligible to the board of trustees or the faculty or the student body, and there is no other institution for the colored race in the District of Columbia that could, under any color of justification, lay claim to this Morrill fund. Our charter, which was granted by Congress in 1862, provides for an agricultural department at Howard University. We have not been able to operate this department for lack of funds.

The George Washington University is not the first institution to apply to Congress to have the Morrill fund applied to the District of Columbia. We made the application some twelve or fifteen years ago, during the lifetime of Senator Morrill, as I recall it, to have this fund applied locally, so that we might operate at Howard University an agricultural department; but we were not able at that time to persuade Congress to do it. Doctor Needham said that Congress provides for all our needs at Howard University.

Doctor NEEDHAM. I did not say your needs; I said your expenses.
Mr. MILLER. Oh, expenses.

Doctor NEEDHAM. I do not know of any institution that has all its needs provided for.

Mr. MILLER. I thank you for the suggestion.

Our fiscal budget last year amounted to \$160,972.52. Congress appropriated \$63,081.94.

Our income is derived from four sources: (1) From philanthropic donations; (2) from congressional appropriations; (3) from invested funds (we have an endowment fund of about a quarter of a million dollars), and (4) from fees from students. Our fees last year from the student body amounted to \$46,165.36. The medical college alone contributed in tuition over \$24,000. These figures are set forth in full in the president's report to the Secretary of the Interior. Congress appropriates just as much and no more than we can persuade them from year to year to appropriate.

Senator MONEY. That is all it ever gives to anybody. [Laughter.]

Mr. MILLER. We shall try to study the art of persuasion.

If Howard University, representing the interests of the colored race in this District, should sit supinely by without presenting its claims it would be an unwholesome example for the several States, for the argument would be, if Congress, in the territory where it exercised exclusive jurisdiction, can apply this fund to a single race, why might it not do so in the States over which it exercises only partial jurisdiction. Congress represents the conscience of the nation, and where it is dealing with the overburdened and the heavy laden it can not afford to do less than justice, but where it deviates from the path of justice it certainly should not be in the direction of discrimination against the weak but rather in the direction of generosity.

Now, to get back to the agricultural argument. The Morrill acts have primarily for their purpose the encouragement of agricultural colleges. The original act of 1862 is limited in its intent almost wholly to agricultural purposes. As I said before, we have in our charter a provision for an agricultural department at Howard University. I know that there are 16 colored institutions in the Southern States which share in the agricultural fund. That is, the appropriations provided for in the amendment of 1890 to the original act. But there is not a single school for the colored race in the South, of full collegiate standard, where the youths of this race can get adequate training in agricultural science upon the grade contemplated by this act.

Only last week, or the week before last, I was down South and visited one of these land-grant colleges, and if I may be permitted to say so, Doctor Needham, it was there that I ran across the James circular. He sends out these circulars to all the land-grant colleges urging them to send in their protest against this measure. I found in this particular instance at least that the head of that college had sent in a sort of formal protest as a matter of courtesy to the circular of President James. When I called his attention to the real significance of it he was willing to change his mind. Now, this president said to me:

We can not prepare our young men here in agricultural science of collegiate grade. We have not the facilities or the equipment or the prepared student body. Why do not you folks at Howard University put on an agricultural college and utilize the advantages of the District of Columbia in connection with the Agricultural Department and the other scientific bureaus of the Government. We could send you from this particular college nine or ten men each year who would be able to take advantage of

collegiate grade of work in agriculture and the mechanical arts; and what we can do there are a dozen other schools in the South which could do and would be glad to do the same thing.

Senator MONEY. Would you object to stating what school that was that you visited?

Mr. MILLER. I have described it and I do not care to give the name.

Senator MONEY. I do not want to press the question, but I want to know whether it was in Mississippi.

Mr. MILLER. No, sir; it was not.

Senator MONEY. I know it was not, because there is in Mississippi the sort of a school, exactly, that Howard University is, in everything.

Mr. MILLER. I am glad to know that Mississippi looks out for all its citizens.

Senator MONEY. Mississippi divides its appropriations under the Morrill Act as well as other appropriations it raises from its taxation between the agricultural and mechanical colleges at Starkville for whites and the agricultural and mechanical college at Rodney for blacks, or the colored people. I know that that school was administered in a most magnificent way, because I had something to do with putting President Lanear in place as president, who was a very able man.

Mr. MILLER. I know him; he is an excellent man.

Senator MONEY. They are very good men, I want to say, who have brought up that school. It has a most excellent agricultural and collegiate curriculum, and is a very good institution, indeed.

Mr. MILLER. This was not the Mississippi college where I ran across one of Doctor James's circulars?

Senator MONEY. They all received those circulars. Some people who were not college professors got them.

Mr. MILLER. In looking up the statistics for Mississippi I find that that State divides this fund equally between the races, \$15,000 for each race, according to the last report of the Bureau of Education.

Senator MONEY: That is what they do, but that is not the end of the appropriation. They appropriate large sums outside.

Mr. MILLER. So I understand.

Now, as to the precedence given to agricultural science over mechanical science, it was perfectly natural that this should be in the minds of the legislators at the time of the passage of the act. To-day there are 10,000,000 people in the United States who are deriving a living from agriculture and only 7,000,000 from mechanical and manufacturing arts. So Congress would very naturally have greater concern for the larger number of people in the United States. There are 2,000,000 negroes engaged in agricultural pursuits, against 275,000 in the mechanic arts.

I do not know to what extent the George Washington University will get into the agricultural side of this work. They will explain that. But at Howard University we are prepared, if we get the Morrill fund, to establish an agricultural college of full collegiate grade.

As Doctor Needham has said in case of George Washington University, we are already carrying on academic science leading to education in agriculture. We have the sciences of physics and chemistry and biology, and its branches of botany and zoology, and we are

carrying on work in geology, mathematics, and English, as required by the Morrill Act.

Now, as to the mechanical arts, we have projected at Howard University a course in engineering, which is the only course for the colored race, so far as I know, in the United States. But we are not able to give that course adequately because we have not sufficient funds. It was only day before yesterday that I received an application from a young man who is well prepared to enter upon the study of engineering, having had a full secondary training, asking if we could offer him an adequate course at Howard University, and I was compelled to tell him that we were not able to do so for lack of funds. If we should get this Morrill fund, we would be able not only to establish a college of agriculture, but to perfect our projected school of engineering in its several branches of civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering on the basis of our magnificent science building, which Congress was good enough to give us at the last session.

We have at Howard University 1,205 students, almost as large a number as there are at the George Washington University. The George Washington University is, I take it, local rather than national. It is national merely in the incident of location, and we are local merely by the incident of location.

The students at Howard University come from 35 States of the Union and from 9 foreign countries. Howard University carries all, or practically all, the lines of intellectual activity conducted by the approved universities of the land.

We have a medical college with over 400 pupils, divided into the several branches of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy. We have a law college with over 100 pupils. We have a theological department, although that has nothing to do with the appropriations from Congress. We segregate that and treat it on a different basis. It has something like 100 pupils. Our teachers' college has nearly 100. In our academic departments we have the balance of the 1,200 pupils.

Howard University believes that it is the climax in the educational system of the colored race in the United States. We have the situation, we have the opportunity, and we focus in a unique way the philanthropic and patriotic sentiment of the nation.

We appeal to you in the same terms in which Doctor Needham appealed to you, as a simple act of justice, not only to have this Morrill fund applied to the District of Columbia, but that when it is applied to the District of Columbia that Howard University shall get its due proportion.

In the hearing before the House committee, Commissioner Macfarland, whose retirement from public life we all deeply regret, represented the District of Columbia—all the citizens of the District of Columbia. He does not speak with authority for the citizens of this District, but he always speaks with their approval, and when he speaks for the District he speaks for all the citizens of the District, white and black. The argument he made to that committee as applied to the District applies just as much to Howard University as it does to George Washington University.

That is all I care to say at the present, Mr. Chairman.

Doctor NEEDHAM. There was an appropriation for a medical school, was there not? You spoke of the income from it. It was not for the expenses, but for the building?

Mr. MILLER. I think not. There was an appropriation for the Freedmen's Hospital, which is not technically a part of Howard University. That is controlled by the Government itself; but it is closely affiliated with Howard University.

Doctor NEEDHAM. Provision was made for that?

Mr. MILLER. Very likely it was for that. Congress may have appropriated some money for apparatus to be used in the medical college; I do not know about that; but Congress does not appropriate anything for the operation of the medical college.

Doctor NEEDHAM. The current expenses are paid for out of the income?

Mr. MILLER. Out of the income.

Mr. LARNER. How much money was appropriated for that new building, the hospital building? Nearly \$400,000?

Mr. MILLER. I think it was over \$500,000 that was appropriated for the building and equipment. But that is a different proposition.

Mr. LARNER. It is for the colored race?

Mr. MILLER. It is for the colored race of the United States at large.

Senator MONEY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to ask Professor Miller if any part of the public appropriation has been paid to the school of theology.

Mr. MILLER. Not one cent, sir.

Senator MONEY. I wanted to bring that out.

Mr. MILLER. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND.

Doctor NEEDHAM. Commissioner Macfarland is here. I know his time is very much taken. Perhaps the committee could hear him at this time, and let Doctor Harlan wait until the next meeting.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. The committee will be very glad to hear the commissioner.

Commissioner MACFARLAND. Mr. Chairman, this is probably my last official appearance before any committee of Congress. I trust that I shall be released from my official duties before the end of this week.

For nearly ten years I have been appearing before committees of the Senate and the House as the advocate of the District of Columbia. In that time something over \$100,000,000 have been appropriated for general purposes and for improvements in the District of Columbia, and during that period a large number of very important and valuable public acts have been passed by the Congress for the benefit of the District of Columbia. I do not think that any appropriation has been made or any act of Congress has been passed which was more meritorious than the bill which is now pending before your committee as a strict measure of justice to the national capital.

I am not to speak to-day in any other capacity than as president of the board of commissioners for a few days longer, and in that capacity I simply desire to say that the District of Columbia is as much entitled to the benefit of the Morrill Act as any State or Territory or dependency of the United States; that its people, who are as public-spirited as any in the world, contribute their full share to the federal taxation from which now the later appropriations under the amendments to the Morrill Act are derived, and in every way

are as well entitled as any other citizens of the United States to the benefits of that benificent legislation.

Our citizens have done their full share for the national capital in all times, in war and peace. They maintained its municipal government entirely at their own expense for seventy-eight years. They have paid half the expenses of maintenance since 1878. They are doing every day in all kinds of personal ways full civic duties, and they are entitled at the hands of Congress not only to generosity, but justice, which is the more important in the eyes of us all.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF DR. CHARLES W. NEEDHAM.

Doctor NEEDHAM. Mr. Chairman, may I say just one word in conclusion?

We are a local institution. We do not claim to be anything else, and we are serving the people who are here. We have students from every State in the Union and from every Territory, because they are here in the way I have indicated. But we are a local institution. It is our ambition to serve the District of Columbia.

There is one other thing. On a suggestion of a Member of the House in a letter to me the board of trustees have undertaken to provide at once for the expenses of the university beyond the amount that would be realized from the Morrill Act for the next three years. Considerably over one-quarter of that money has been subscribed in the last two or three days, and the board instructed me to say that it will be entirely provided for.

So there need be no anxiety whatever but that the work of the university will be carried on fully if this appropriation is given.

I leave the matter of any further hearing entirely to the committee, of course.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: Unless there is objection, the hearing will stand adjourned until next Tuesday, the 25th instant, which is the regular day of meeting.

(Thereupon the committee, at 12 o'clock meridian, adjourned.)

TUESDAY, January 25, 1910.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Present: Senators Dolliver (chairman), Warren, Burkett, Page, Crawford, and Smith, of South Carolina.

Also Dr. Charles W. Needham, president of George Washington University; Dr. Richard D. Harlan, special representative of the university; Harry C. Davis, secretary of the university; John B. Larner and Abram Lisner, of the board of trustees; also W. H. Singleton and others of the citizens' committee; also Prof. Kelly Miller, Dr. James M. Wilder, Dr. John R. Francis, J. H. Stewart, and Rev. A. C. Garner, representing Howard University; also Dr. Ida J. Heiberger, Dr. El-nora C. Folkmar, Miss Ida M. Moyers, and Miss Nanette V. Paul, representing the Professional Woman's League of the District of Columbia.

STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD D. HARLAN.

Doctor HARLAN. Mr. Chairman, before replying to the objections which certain persons outside the District have made to the bill before you this morning, permit me to say a few words with reference to the suggestion offered by our brother who represents the colored people, namely, that the Morrill appropriation which this bill would make "available for the District of Columbia" should be divided between the George Washington University and Howard University.

If this were one of the southern States, in which separate schools are provided for the colored people, no objection could fairly be made to such a division. Wherever there is such a separation of the races the law provides for an equitable division of this fund.

But this bill deals with the District of Columbia, where Congress is able and ready to supply the needs of both races. This does not mean that Congress is not bound by the spirit of the rule, on this point, which it prescribes for the States, but simply that Congress has a free hand to make whatever provision is necessary in order to do full justice to both races.

Mr. Chairman, I would not be my father's son if I did not sympathize profoundly with the aspirations of the colored people for every form of education that will fit them for their largest usefulness in the world. We brought these people to this country against their will. Every motive of pity and honor, and even of self-interest, demands that we give them all that they need in the way of education. If I thought that the passage of the bill in its present form would in any way limit their educational opportunities, I hope my tongue would cleave to the roof of my mouth before I could say a single word in opposition to such a division of the District's Morrill appropriation.

But, as I shall show you, the division of this particular fund would not give one dollar more, in the aggregate, than is now given, or than would ever be given, for the colored people of the District, or for those who may care to come to the District for their education, but would simply deprive the white students of a corresponding amount. That being the case, it is with the largest fraternal sympathy with Howard University that I would urge that the bill stand just as it is.

What are the facts? The Federal Government makes a direct annual subsidy to Howard University to cover all of its expenses beyond what is provided by their tuition fees and the income from their endowment funds. Congress may not always give to Howard all that it asks for, but it does give all that Congress thinks it really needs. And all who understand the strength of the appeal that can be made to the Congress of the United States on behalf of this race would feel confident that, as soon as the president and trustees of Howard University will present to Congress a definite and well-digested plan for the additional work which they wish to do along the lines of agriculture and the mechanic arts, they will get all the money they need for those purposes, in the form of an additional subsidy.

The following table shows what Howard University has received in the form of direct subsidies since 1880:

1880.....	\$10,000	1896.....	\$32,600
1881.....	10,000	1897.....	32,600
1882.....	25,000	1898.....	33,600
1883.....	18,500	1899.....	35,100
1884.....	18,500	1900.....	35,100
1885.....	24,500	1901.....	35,100
1886.....	25,500	1902.....	42,100
1887.....	24,500	1903.....	39,100
1888.....	23,400	1904.....	47,600
1889.....	23,000	1905.....	47,600
1890.....	29,200	1906.....	47,600
1891.....	33,200	1907.....	59,700
1892.....	29,500	1908.....	63,200
1893.....	28,800	1909.....	162,200
1894.....	29,500		
1895.....	29,500	Total.....	1,095,800

In other words, during the past thirty years Howard University has received an average of nearly \$38,000 for its entire work, which is nearly equal to this year's Morrill appropriation. For the current year I understand that Howard is asking for an appropriation of \$100,000. Undoubtedly they need it, and, for one, I feel sure that a wise and generous Congress will appropriate such an amount, in the form of the usual direct subsidy. That is just two and a half times the amount of the Morrill appropriation for the present year (\$40,000), which, if the bill is passed, the George Washington University would be asked to administer for the benefit of the white students of the District, for the special forms of education called for under the Morrill acts.

It is therefore very much aside the mark to say that the failure to divide the District's Morrill appropriation could ever be cited to the prejudice of the colored people in other parts of the country. The precedent set by the Federal Government in favor of a generous treatment of the colored people in this regard points in exactly the opposite direction. What is that precedent? It is this: When the Federal Government has a free hand it pours out its money like water for the education of this race. The only university in the land to which the Congress of the United States makes any appropriation whatever is Howard University, for, as I shall show you later on, the Morrill appropriations are not made to any of the institutions themselves, but to the several States and Territories, which then designate the institutions that are to administer them. But in the case of Howard University the Federal Government each year gives a direct and generous subsidy.

Let me put our answer to our colored brother's suggestion in a colloquial form.

Let us personify the Federal Government, which on this particular point is acting as the District Legislature. If it concluded that the bill ought to pass in its present form, that Legislature, in answer to our colored brother's suggestion for a division of this special fund, might reply as follows, speaking as a generous and indulgent father might speak to one of his children:

My son, the Morrill appropriation to the several States and Territories, including the District, comes out of a special pocket of mine. But I will give to Howard Uni-

versity all that it really needs, in the form of a direct subsidy, out of my other and much larger pocket.

Now, if I were to divide this special fund and give you, my colored children, a part of it, do not deceive yourselves, like so many children, into imagining that, when I come to give my direct subsidy to Howard University for all its work, I will forget that I had already given you a part of this special fund. In the interest of economy I would be forced to take that into account; and the memory of my two Committees on Appropriations is very accurate and terribly long. And if I give Howard a part of this special fund, those committees would simply reduce, by an exactly equivalent amount, the direct subsidy which would be drawn by Howard out of my other and larger pocket.

So you see, my children, that the division of this special fund would not give the colored people a dollar more, in the aggregate, for their educational work, and, on the other hand, it would simply mean that my white children in the District would get that much less.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, in the interest of both races, and in justice to both races, we would urge that the bill stand in its present form.

THE FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE OF THE BILL.

We come now to the consideration of the bill as a whole.

Let a fair-minded, thoroughly disinterested man once get a clear understanding of the primary, fundamental purpose of the amendment to the Morrill acts proposed by Senator Gallinger and Representative Boutell; let him also keep a constant grip upon the distinction between the functions of the Congress of the United States as representing the citizens of the several States and the duties and responsibilities of Congress when it sits as the Legislature for the District of Columbia—and it seems to us that such a man could easily find a complete answer to all that has been said and written in opposition to this bill by people outside the District of Columbia.

The primary and national feature of this bill—the feature which concerns the Congress of the United States, and the only one with which the citizens of the States should be permitted to interfere, is contained in the first section. That section simply “extends the benefits” of these acts to the District of Columbia, “the intent being to make available for the District,” as a separate territorial entity, the same annual appropriation now granted to each of the States and regular Territories (including Hawaii and Porto Rico) for “the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college,” within their respective jurisdictions, that will “teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts,” with a view of promoting “the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.”

The secondary and purely local features of the bill—those features which concern no one except the Legislature for the District and the people of the District—are to be found in the second, third, and fourth sections. These sections deal with a practical and financial question, namely, what is the best and most feasible method, for this generation at least, of administering the Morrill appropriation which the Congress of the United States, in the first section of the bill, would make “available for the District.”

If the opponents of the last three sections of this bill had borne in mind that, in the States, these annual Morrill appropriations are never made to the college (or the university) itself, but “to each State and Territory,” for the purpose set forth in the Morrill Acts, then there would have been none of this loose thinking and wild talk to the effect

that this bill makes a grant of money to the George Washington University out of the Federal Treasury—a most inaccurate and misleading description of the bill.

The designation of the particular institution that is to administer this appropriation for a given State, and make it effective for the ends set forth in these acts, is a purely local and practical question. By the clear implication of the acts themselves, this choice is left to the discretion of the state legislatures; and from my Virginia and Kentucky ancestors I have inherited the strong and, in this case, the reasonable conviction that such a designation is an instance where a true doctrine of state rights and local home rule ought always to apply.

With such a choice the Congress of the United States and the Interior Department (which is charged with the administration of those acts) have never once concerned themselves, during all the fifty years that have elapsed since the passage of the first Morrill Act of 1862. The Interior Department's only function has been to certify that the institution chosen by the legislature of a given State has carried on the proper courses of instruction in the subjects called for under those acts, and has expended certain sums in so doing.

CONGRESS AS THE DISTRICT LEGISLATURE.

Now, Mr. Chairman, an exactly analogous division of function and of responsibility between the Congress of the United States and Congress sitting as the District Legislature must be carefully kept in mind when the benefits of the Morrill Acts are extended to the District of Columbia, which (as the Senate committee of the Sixtieth Congress correctly says) is, for the purposes of these acts, "as much a separate and integral portion of the country as any Territory."

The moment that the first section of the Gallinger-Boutell bill is passed, thereby admitting the District, as such, to the benefits of these acts, then and there, I would respectfully submit, the duty of the Congress of the United States ends, and at that same point there begin the local responsibilities and duties of Congress in its special capacity as the Legislature for the District of Columbia.

If President James had been here this morning I would have liked, in his presence, to remind the members of this committee, as representing the Federal Congress, of two facts:

(1) That some of the tariff and internal-revenue taxes paid by the citizens of the District of Columbia make up a part of the annual Morrill appropriation that is given each year to the State of Illinois and is then turned over by the State to the University of Illinois, for the purpose of providing the very forms of practical education for which a similar appropriation for the District of Columbia is now being asked at the hands of the Congress of the United States.

(2) That the white population of the District (250,000) is larger than the total population of Idaho (227,000), New Mexico (226,000), Delaware (199,000), Arizona (154,000), Wyoming (109,000), or Nevada (100,000).

In the light of these facts I would then have liked to ask two questions of President James:

(1) Ought there not now to be made available for the large population of the District the same annual appropriation under the Morrill

Acts that is given to the six States and Territories just mentioned, each of which has fewer people than are found to-day in the District?

(2) Are not the native and naturalized Americans of the District of Columbia quite as deserving of federal aid for these forms of education as the alien races of Hawaii and Porto Rico are?

Although President James, in his memorandum and memorial, does not express the slightest interest in, or sympathy for, this large, important, and representative population (which includes constituents of perhaps every Member of Congress), and although he does not seem to appreciate very keenly the need this community has for the practical forms of education under the Morrill Acts, yet, if he were pressed to give a categorical answer to these two questions, he would be compelled, in common decency, to say "yes."

PRESIDENT JAMES'S MEMORIAL ADDRESSED TO THE WRONG BODY.

But if he admits, as he certainly must admit, that the benefits of the Morrill acts ought at once to be extended to the District of Columbia itself, then, Mr. Chairman—as a citizen of the District, and as representing, as I believe I do, the young people of the District—I would respectfully submit that President James's memorial, as well as his "memorandum," which deal only with the question as to how the District's Morrill appropriation shall be administered, have been addressed to the wrong body.

The memorial is formally "addressed to the Congress of the United States;" but, accurately speaking, the Congress of the United States, as representing those citizens of Illinois and other States who are objecting to the purely local features of this bill, would not wish to show any more concern with the designation of the local institution that is to administer the District's Morrill appropriation than it would care to express in regard to a similar designation in the case of the legislature of one of the States.

Logically this memorandum and memorial (dealing, as they do, solely with a local and practical question) should have been "addressed to Congress as the Legislature for the District of Columbia."

But if Doctor James and his colleagues who are opposing this bill once admit, as they will admit, that in justice to the District of Columbia the Congress of the United States ought now to make this annual appropriation "available for the District," then I respectfully submit that they have given up their whole case, and that, properly speaking, they should have nothing more to say as to what is a purely local and practical question.

Of course, if the members of this committee, as representing the District Legislature, wish for the advice of those gentlemen as to how the District Legislature can best serve the interests of the people of the District, the committee could easily ask for that advice. But for these gentlemen to come here unasked and proffer their advice to the District Legislature, seems to me to be a very strange interference with what concerns no one except the citizens of the District and the Members of Congress in their capacity as legislators of the District.

For this reason, when I first read this "C. Q. D." hurry call which Doctor James has sent out to the heads of colleges and universities outside of the District of Columbia, urging them to instruct the wise legislators for the District as to what is the best plan in this matter,

for the District, I could not help wondering how the legislatures of New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts would treat such a campaign, if outsiders had attempted to insist that those three legislatures must establish state universities for the purposes of administering the Morrill fund, instead of utilizing the services of Cornell, Rutgers, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, respectively.

Senator BURKETT. Doctor Harlan, do you not forget the other distinction, that the legislatures of Massachusetts, New York, and Jersey are elected in a different way from the Legislature of the District?

Doctor HARLAN. No; I think not, Mr. Senator.

Senator BURKETT. The people of those states elect their legislatures.

Doctor HARLAN. I know they do. The same people also elect the Members of Congress, and that is what gives them their opportunity of special access to the Members of Congress, even when those Congressmen sit as the District Legislature. Naturally, such constituents have a certain influence and power with the men who are also Members of the Federal Congress.

Senator BURKETT. Do you say that they have not the right to object to this bill?

Doctor HARLAN. The ordinary right of petition undoubtedly gives them the occasion and power to object. Nevertheless, it seems to us that it is grossly improper for them, in a case like this, to attempt to use that right of petition for the purpose of interfering in what is essentially a local, practical, and purely financial question.

Senator BURKETT. They do it, nevertheless, on all questions that come up here affecting the District.

Doctor HARLAN. That is because they have elected the Members of Congress and have personal influence with them. But, in view of the terms of the Morrill Acts and the history of their administration, and in view of the scope of the Gallinger-Boutell bill and the unsectarian character of the George Washington University, it seems to me that it is improper for them to attempt to use that power and influence with the legislators for the District, who surely know more than men outside the District as to the needs of the District and what is at present feasible financially, in regard to the special point at issue, namely, the method of administering the District's Morrill appropriation.

The Morrill Acts appropriate this money to the several States, and the duty of designating the institution that is to administer these appropriations has invariably been left by the Congress of the United States, and by the Interior Department, to the discretion of the local legislatures.

Such being the fact, it seems to me that the terms of the Morrill Acts themselves and the whole history of the local application of those acts to the several States show that the men outside of the District ought no more to interfere with what is purely a practical and financial matter for the District than they would do, in a similar case, with the New York legislature.

Senator BURKETT. Let us go a little further; it is a vital point. Under the Constitution, Congress is the legislature of these 10 miles square, minus what we gave up. You maintain, then, that the outside people have not any right to interfere or to suggest the manner of legislation here. Would that follow, then, throughout

all the places where Congress may legislate exclusively? Would it follow in the other Territories?

Doctor HARLAN. I have never had occasion to work out a formula by which, in regard to questions affecting the District or the Territories, we could easily distinguish the questions that ought to be left to the uninstructed discretion of Congress, without interference from the citizens of the several States, and those other questions in which the citizens of the States are equally concerned. In this latter class, however, there are certain questions that are obviously of general interest to every American, such as the question of the proper limits and terms of a Sunday law, or of a law regulating child labor in the District of Columbia. Or, to bring the illustration still nearer to the present bill: If this bill proposed to utilize the services of a sectarian institution, I would gladly admit not only that it was the right, but the duty of citizens of the several States to protest, and protest vigorously. If I were to-day a citizen of Kentucky and such a proposition were now before you, I would gladly join with all of those objectors and would protest against such a proposition as a dangerous violation of the American principle of the entire separation of church and state. But—as I shall show later on—no such proposition is contained in this bill.

In regard to laws affecting the Territories, it should also be borne in mind that Congress does not hold its sessions within any of those Territories; and it might often happen that the citizens of the States, and especially those nearer to the Territories in question, might be better informed than many a Member of Congress as to what ought to be done.

But the present case is different. The Morrill Acts themselves do not require the utilization of a "state" university or a "state" college, but plainly leave the designation of the local instrumentality to the discretion of the local legislature. Such has been the invariable attitude of the Congress of the United States and the Interior Department with reference to the administration of the Morrill Acts in the several States. And if the citizens of Illinois would not be permitted to interfere, for example, with the legislature of the State of Indiana, in a similar case, then by what right can they properly attempt to interfere with the exercise of a similar discretion by the District Legislature?

Moreover, the Members of Congress, in their capacity as the District Legislature, are brought into daily contact with the needs and problems of the District, and they certainly know a great deal more than do the citizens of the several States as to what the District needs and as to what is feasible for the District.

In commenting upon this very question, namely, the best method of utilizing the District's Morrill appropriation, President Stone, of Purdue University, says:

I am inclined to feel that this is a point which the District of Columbia—
by which, of course, he means the legislature for the District of Columbia—

should settle for itself, as the people of Indiana would wish to do if such a question were put before them.

Said President Edwards, of the Rhode Island State College:

The attitude of passivity in this matter seems to me the only one that we can in honor take, unless we are ready actively to urge the stoppage of appropriations;

institutions that stand in exactly the same category as the George Washington University. Is it proposed that the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations shall take this step?

Congress in acting on such matters for the District is simply a local legislature, and if before Congress, as the national body, no question is raised as to the action of the legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey in the matter of alienating land-grant funds, why should such a question be raised before the local legislature of the District of Columbia?

A PLEA FOR CONSISTENCY AND FAIR PLAY.

In other words, instead of turning their guns upon the District of Columbia, such educators outside the District as are opposing the last three sections of the Gallinger-Boutell bill ought, in the interest of consistency and fair play, to show that they have the courage of their convictions by openly advocating the immediate passage of a general amendment to the Morrill Act that would prevent the legislatures of New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts from turning over the Morrill appropriation to Cornell, Rutgers, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, respectively, unless those institutions are willing, hereafter, to submit themselves to complete state control.

Remember, gentlemen of the committee, that the citizens of the District are quite helpless in this matter. We have no representatives in Congress to speak for us. We must rely, and I am sure we can rely, upon the Members of Congress settling this practical, local, and purely financial question in accordance with what the Members of Congress, as our District Legislature, may sincerely think to be best and most feasible for the District. When, therefore, the home constituents of a Representative or a Senator attempt to use their personal influence to the extent of insisting that Congress, when it acts as the Legislature of the District, shall apply a rule to the District which the Congress of the United States has never applied to the States, it seems to us that the people outside the District are taking an unfair advantage of the personal influence which they may possess with their representatives in the Congress of the United States.

President James presumes to instruct the Legislature for the District as to what are its duties in regard to this purely local and financial matter. He practically tells the members of the Senate committee of the former Congress, which had this bill under advisement for a month and carefully examined into the whole question, that they allowed the bill to slip through by accident; and he intimates that the Senate itself, all of whose members were thoroughly informed as to this just and wise measure, passed the bill insincerely, even if unanimously, with the determination that the other House should kill it.

And yet, in spite of the fact that President James has, as it seems to us, improperly sought to interfere in this matter, his memorandum and his memorial, which dealt solely with the local, practical, and financial aspects of this question, are nevertheless before the minds of a committee which, in regard to the local features of this bill, represent the Legislature of the District and the interests of its tax-payers and young people. And we have therefore come here this morning to answer these outside objections.

A CASE OF "TAINTED NEWS."

In President James's formal memorial there is a phrase to the effect that this bill "is beginning to attract some attention throughout the country." To one who has informed himself, as I have, as to the method that has been used in order to attract that attention, the phrase is rather amusing.

Suddenly, and almost simultaneously, from different parts of the country, editorials, resolutions, and private letters have recently been pouring in to the Senate and House Office buildings, whose tenor and very phraseology give unmistakable evidence that every one of such editorials and resolutions and private letters has been inspired by and was actually based upon a circular issued—by whom? By President James himself.

In his strange zeal to defeat what is (1) a simple act of justice to the people of the District, and (2) what is the only feasible plan (at least, for the present generation) for making the Morrill appropriation locally effective, President James issued in December a circular memorandum entitled "A bad bill." He sent it broadcast to presidents of the institutions in the several States that are now administering the Morrill appropriation, to editors, to clerical organizations and individual clergymen of various denominations, to state and county teachers' associations, high-school principals, etc. And this strenuous propagandist (who, as I shall show you in a moment, had a project of his own to promote, although he does not once mention it in this public memorandum) urges every one receiving this memorandum to write to his Senator and Representatives, to the Speaker of the House, and to the members of the two committees having this matter under advisement, and to protest against this bill.

This little memorandum, which I hold in my hand, is a striking example of the possibility, by means of "tainted news," of artificially creating what is often mistaken for public opinion.

Given (1) a bill which can be so inaccurately described as to make it seem to threaten some important principle of general interest; (2) an able pamphleteer, who, because of some pet project of his own, is keenly interested, personally, in the defeat of the pending measure; (3) supply him with the mailing lists of the special groups of people in the different parts of the country whom, by means of a shrewdly written memorandum like this one, he can persuade that the measure in question threatens some cherished principle, and is therefore "A bad bill;" (4) put at his disposal sufficient money to meet the printing, clerical, and postage expenses that are required for the purpose of "circularizing" that constituency; and such a man within a month can easily create the impression, upon those Members of Congress who may not know of the real object which the unseen organizer has in view, that the measure in question "is beginning to attract some attention throughout the country" and that "the country" is very much opposed to it.

I have said that President James has "an ax to grind," a project of his own to promote, and it is very germane to my argument to call your attention to that project.

This public memorandum is not the first circular which President James has issued in opposition to this bill. Shortly after it was first introduced in the Senate of the sixtieth Congress he sent out a

private circular letter to the presidents of all the colleges and universities in the land that are now administering these Morrill appropriations for the benefit of their respective States and Territories. By accident that letter came into our possession. It ran as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, February 16, 1909.

MY DEAR SIR: A bill has been introduced in the Senate of the United States, providing that the same sum of money shall be set apart for the District of Columbia that has been given to the various States under the land grant of 1862 and succeeding acts bearing upon this subject. The bill also provides that this money shall be given to a private institution, the George Washington University.

Is it not wiser for this money to go to the national university, which ought to be established in the District of Columbia and which surely will be established in the course of time, rather than to a private undertaking?

If this is your view I wish you would write strongly upon the subject to your Senators and let them know the sentiment of the land-grant colleges on this subject.

Faithfully yours,

EDMUND J. JAMES.

The paragraph referring to the national university uncovers the real motive of the strange zeal which President James is showing in his efforts to defeat what we sincerely believe to be the only plan that is at present feasible for providing the young people of the District of Columbia with the practical forms of education called for under the Morrill Acts—forms of education which are now being furnished to the young people of Illinois with the aid of money which is contributed in part by the taxpayers of the District of Columbia.

As a starter, President James's bill calls for an initial subsidy of \$500,000 for a national university for graduate work of a very advanced character, leaving the further special subsidies and the large annual appropriations to be determined upon after the "national university" camel gets its head and front feet inside the tent.

We of the George Washington University have nothing to say as to President James's pet project, except that it ought to stand upon its own feet and win its way upon its own merits, without seeking to injure the educational interests of the District of Columbia.

If the Government of the United States ever decides to establish such a graduate university, the five universities of the District would gladly take their places, alongside the other universities of the land, as feeders of this university of universities.

But what we are here to protest against is President James's amazing proposition, that it would be "wiser" to take the District's Morrill appropriation—which would be given by the Federal Government for the purpose of providing the young people of the District with these practical forms of undergraduate education—and to use that money for the benefit of the mere handful of post-graduate students who might wish to come to Washington from all parts of the Union in order to prepare for their degree of doctor of philosophy.

This extraordinary paragraph in President James's circular letter of February last, which uncovers the real animus of the chief promoter of this propaganda against the Gallinger-Boutell bill—although it fully explains his strange zeal in opposing this measure of justice to the young people of the District—will hardly justify such a zeal.

When a man from the outside thus interferes, with such strange zeal, in the settlement of a question with which he has no more concern than if this committee were a committee of the New York legislature, it is important, in the interest of fair play, that your

attention should be directed, as I have done, to the avowed motive of that zeal.

With such a powerful motive actuating him it is not strange that he has sent out a memorandum which is so misleading as to remind one of Henry Labouchere's description of a famous London book collector of whom it was said that "for a vast and varied misinformation he was truly unique."

THE CHARGE OF SECTARIANISM.

The most unpardonable misinformation given in his memorandum has reference to the alleged sectarian character of the George Washington University. I use the word "unpardonable" deliberately, because of certain personal correspondence between myself and President James.

Last April President James, in the course of a conversation with a prominent citizen of Washington, said that if the Gallinger bill was passed it ought to be amended so as to divide the Morrill appropriation between the American University, which is under Methodist auspices, and the George Washington University, which he spoke of as "a Baptist institution."

Hearing of this remark, and assuming, charitably, that he did not know of the radical change that had been made in our status five years ago, I wrote President James fully upon this very subject, under date of April 16. A copy of that letter I hold in my hand, and I would be more than glad to show it to any member of the committee. That letter, the receipt of which he specifically acknowledged, contained a full résumé of the history of this institution in regard to the sectarian question.

(1) I informed him that in 1904 Congress changed the charter of this university, or rather reenacted a clause of the old charter of 1821, which provides—

That persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected trustees; nor shall any persons, either president, professor, tutor, or pupil, be refused admission into such college or be denied any of the privileges, immunities, or advantages thereof for or on account of his sentiments in matters of religion.

(2) I told him that in order to sincerely carry out the spirit of that section the personnel of the board of trustees had been changed, by means of the resignation and subsequent retirement of a sufficient number of Baptist trustees, so that at the time when I wrote President James the Baptists did not constitute even one-third of the board, and, as a matter of fact, were outnumbered by the Presbyterians. I further informed him that the settled policy of the reorganized George Washington University was never again to permit any one group even to approach one-half of the full membership of the board, and I assured him, as I now assure this committee, that the George Washington University is to-day as absolutely nonsectarian as the Illinois University is.

(3) I next reminded President James, as I would remind the committee, of the nonsectarian significance of the university's change of name.

When the trustees of the reorganized university made use of the power expressly granted by act of Congress, January 23, 1904, to change the name of the university and took the name which really

belonged to it historically (by right of the motives that gave birth to the old Columbian College), and called it the George Washington University, they thereby gave the most convincing pledge imaginable that the reorganized university would be maintained to the end of time on a nonsectarian foundation, and that it would be administered in an equally broad spirit.

To have remained sectarian in any sense, after such a rechristening—after taking a name belonging to all good Americans, of every creed—would have been a gross and an impertinent violation of the proprieties of true patriotism.

So that President James knew the facts on this point when he sent out the memorandum, all through which there runs the subtle insinuation, amounting to a declaration (for I assume that President James knows how to write the English language), that the George Washington University is a sectarian institution.

Almost immediately after referring to our university, he goes on to say:

There are three other institutions of private and sectarian character in Washington, each one of which is just as well entitled to such a federal grant as George Washington, namely, the Catholic University of America, the Georgetown University, under the patronage of the Jesuit order, and the American University, under the patronage of the Methodist Church.

A little further on, he says that this bill “in effect is a project to endow private and sectarian institutions at the expense of the Federal Treasury.”

Then, immediately after mentioning the George Washington University by name, he next asserts that this bill would “reverse the policy of a century and throw the immense weight of the example of the Federal Government on the side of a division of the public funds among the private and sectarian institutions of the country.” And he closes his most leading memorandum by saying that “the passage of this bill would lead directly and quickly to the sacrifice of our American plan of keeping public and private enterprises, state and church, clearly separated.”

When I reproached President James with his disingenuous perversion of the facts, right in the face of my former letter, he wrote me the other day that in the light of the past history of the institution he did not see how, “on the score of sectarianism,” we could “draw any marked distinction” between our university and the three avowedly denominational universities of the District.

And now he presents to the committee a long memorial in which he comes out in the open and recklessly charges, without the slightest foundation in the present facts, that this institution, in regard to the sectarian issue, is simply the Columbian University under another name, without “any change in the spirit or attitude of the Columbian University.”

To prove his case he goes very far afield, into the ancient history of this institution—as if institutions could never change, though the times themselves are changing, with kaleidoscopic rapidity. With President James, an institution that has once been denominational can no more change its character than the Ethiopian can change his skin or the leopard can change his spots.

He cites, as an argument against this bill, one of the noble motives which inspired that devoted man, Luther Rice, in taking out the

first charter of Columbian College nearly one hundred years ago, namely, that the college so founded might serve the purpose, among other things, of educating ministers of the gospel, and, especially, ministers of his own great church.

President James also cites the fact that the college so founded, one hundred years ago, was to have a theological department and that, in 1869, it attempted to reorganize that department as a non-sectarian theological school, which, however, he says was managed so as to exclude those of the Jewish and Roman Catholic faith from its privileges. The fact that many, many years ago that theological department was abandoned, and that we do not even have any theological courses in our curriculum, is not once referred to in his memorial.

To all that President James says, in his microscopic examination of the policies and history of the defunct Columbian University, in regard to this sectarian question, we reply that those facts of ancient history have no more to do with the character and policy of the George Washington University, in this regard, than they do with the character and policy of the Illinois University.

In this extraordinary memorial, President James says that "until recently the majority of the trustees have been Baptists;" of course, he refers to the trustees of the old Columbian University. Not content, however, with saying that much, he goes on to make the reckless guess, which in such a public attack upon this university was grossly improper, namely, that "possibly" the Baptists are "still" in the majority. And being determined to make it out that the George Washington University may still be, secretly, a Baptist institution, he endeavors to frighten the committee and the country with the insinuation that, if this bill is passed, it might be possible, "for anything which the charter contains to the contrary," for us to "recruit the board of trustees chiefly, and even exclusively," from the Baptist denomination.

Senator BURKETT. There is nothing, however, in the charter to prevent the trustees from doing it.

Doctor HARLAN. Theoretically, it would be possible for any board of trustees gradually to change the personnel of its board, so that eventually they might all be of one denomination. Such a thing would be theoretically possible with Harvard. But this is a practical and not a theoretical question, and the whole trend of the times is irresistibly against any such possibility. In this age of the world no set of men, even if they wished to do so, could ever put back the hands of the clock so as to bring again under sectarian control such educational institutions as had become thoroughly unsectarian.

Senator BURKETT. Why was the institution taken from the Baptist Church and made nonsectarian?

Doctor HARLAN. I will ask President Needham to answer that question, although I am ready to answer it if he prefers that I do so.

Senator BURKETT. I am only asking it so that I may know, although an idea is running through my mind that the question of finance is having a great tendency to make denominational and sectarian schools nonsectarian. I had thought that was the reason why this charge was made.

Doctor HARLAN. I will ask the president to answer the question in this connection.

Doctor NEEDHAM. That was the principal reason. The denomination did not support it. The report of the Baptist Association, which will be referred to by Doctor Harlan, shows that fact. Practically no contributions had been made by the denomination for many years. When the Richmond College, which is a Baptist institution, was organized it drew from the District of Columbia to Virginia all of the Baptist support. There were few members of the denomination in the District who were able to give any large sums to it. It was thought by all (and I conferred with the more influential men outside of the District in our own denomination) that it ought to be made nonsectarian; that if any institution could be built up here in the District of Columbia it must represent all creeds and no creed.

I want to say a word with reference to your other question, if I may proceed just a little further. The charter is just as rigid on the sectarian question as any charter can possibly be made. It says that no denominational test or religious test shall be applied in the election of trustees or any other officer. I can not conceive of anything going any further than that. Such a test would have to be applied in order to make it sectarian again, and if it was applied it would positively violate the charter.

There is another provision of the charter which allows the Attorney-General and either House of Congress to call for a report of all the doings of the trustees for the purpose of ascertaining whether the charter is being observed, and gives to Congress the right to repeal the charter. It has full power to investigate the question as to whether the provisions of the charter are being enforced in every particular.

Senator BURKETT. I will say, because the question will be asked somewhere, that I could not see very well what there was in the charter that would prevent the doing of what Doctor James said would be done, and I did not want to have Doctor Harlan create a wrong impression, or have somebody surmise that he was trying to create a wrong impression in this matter.

Then, with reference to this other question, it has, I think, been the observation of anyone who has, in any way, followed the course of educational institutions in this country, that that has been quite a general reason for abandoning sectarian and denominational schools. We all know that half a century ago there were a great many denominational schools and there was need for given denominations to support schools. However, they did not always take care of them. I have some of these in my mind. So, from time to time, they abandoned the denominations.

I do not think it is any reflection at all on their motives for doing it, but I wanted to know if that was the real reason. You had a very good reason, perhaps, coming from the denomination itself, for abandoning it as a denominational and sectarian school.

Doctor HARLAN. Mr. Chairman, the best answer to President James's extraordinarily reckless insinuation that, after this bill was passed, we might recruit our board of trustees chiefly, and even exclusively, from the Baptist denomination can be found in the

present personnel of the board of trustees of this alleged Baptist university.

The Baptists have 4 trustees; the Episcopalians, 5; we Presbyterians have 5; the Methodists have 1 trustee, and we are about to elect another Methodist; the Unitarians have 1; the German Reformed, 1; the Swedenborgians, 1; while one of the most enthusiastic, useful, and highly honored of our present trustees is an influential Hebrew.

As a Presbyterian, I deem it to be a privilege as well as a duty (under the present circumstances) to bear public testimony to two facts: (1) That no people in America have shown a broader and more tolerant spirit in educational matters than the Baptists; (2) that no one acquainted with the history of the old Columbian University would dare assert that the scholarly men of that church who were in charge of the old university ever managed it in a narrow, sectarian spirit.

But even if it were conceivable that the four Baptists on the present board of the new reorganized George Washington University might attempt to hypnotize the sixteen other men into resigning or persuade them to enlarge the board so as again to give the Baptists a majority, we would point, by way of reply, to the provision in our charter that would enable the Attorney-General upon his own initiative, or either House of Congress, to probe such a matter to the bottom; and Congress would certainly revoke the charter which we had so flagrantly broken.

One other thing upon this charge of sectarianism. A crucial test as to the sectarian or nonsectarian spirit of an educational institution can be found in the personnel of its administrative and teaching force. Even if a board of trustees had as broad and comprehensive a membership as has the present board of trustees of the George Washington University, yet it is theoretically possible that a president, or his immediate predecessors, might have chosen so many teachers from one denomination as to give a more or less denominational atmosphere to the institution.

Although during my more than two years' connection with the university I had never been conscious of any such atmosphere, yet in order to bring an additional disproof of President James's recklessly unjust charge, I thought I would inquire of the president as to the denominational relationships of the various members of our administrative and teaching staff. I found that he knew very little on the subject, and the four or five men whom I meet daily in the administration building and who are in closest touch with all its work knew as little as he did. Their ignorance was eloquent of the fact that the denominational relationship of the various teachers was a matter of no concern whatever in the daily work and life of the institution.

I therefore sent out a circular note to the over 200 officers, professors, assistant professors, and instructors of the institution, asking them to inform me what were their denominational affiliations, using the word "affiliation" in a broad sense, as not necessarily meaning full membership in the church in question, but affiliation in a general

way. Here are the facts shown by replies which I have already received:

Episcopalians.....	61	Quakers.....	3
Presbyterians.....	32	Disciples.....	3
Methodists.....	19	Hebrews.....	2
Baptists.....	13	Methodist Protestant.....	1
Congregationalists.....	11	Swedenborgian.....	1
Unitarians.....	10	Christian Scientist.....	1
Lutherans.....	8	No denominational affiliation.....	12
Roman Catholics.....	7		
German Reformed.....	3	Total.....	190
Universalists.....	3		

In this connection I wish to quote from letters received from three of the professors. One I will give in full, because it comes from a man who has been connected with the institution for twenty years:

In reply to your inquiry with regard to my religious affiliations, I beg to say that I am a Catholic. Though I am no longer a communicant in the Roman Catholic Church, I am still a Christian in the broadest sense, without any denominationalism. It is indeed a pity that in our free, unsectarian university, where thousands of students have passed through our hands without our ever inquiring what their religious affiliations were, such a falsehood as that of the sectarian character of our institution should be spread broadcast by a man of Doctor James's high position. Even when the institution was nominally sectarian, there was a religious freedom and tolerance as broad as I have found in any other American institution.

A second professor (who is an Episcopalian) writes as follows:

The fact that this is the first time my religious affiliations have been inquired into by anyone connected with the university would seem to fully prove its nonsectarian character. I became a member of the faculty some years ago, when the institution was nominally Baptist, but no inquiry was then made as to my religious affiliations, and, to my own knowledge, we had on the faculty Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, etc., at that time.

A third professor (who is also an Episcopalian) says:

I have had opportunities of observation, and I have never known any question of religious belief or affiliation to be raised with respect to, or by, any pupil or instructor. I have had pupils of Protestant, Roman Catholic, and of no religious affiliations. I believe the university to be as nonsectarian as any state university, and no less so than Yale, my own alma mater.

And yet, in the face of the facts which I personally furnished him, President James, in a formal memorial to Congress, persists in insinuating that the George Washington University is simply "the old Columbian University under a new name," with "no change of policy or spirit." Indeed, without the slightest knowledge of our present character, he recklessly makes the definite assertion that "the George Washington University is certainly a sectarian institution, in the ordinary sense of that term."

WHAT THE BAPTISTS THEMSELVES THINK.

I hold in my hand a document which will give the committee the most convincing proof that could possibly be asked that there has been a radical change of policy and spirit. It is the minutes of the meeting of the Columbia Association of the Baptist churches, held in Washington in November, 1904, shortly after the board of trustees of the old Columbian University had taken steps to make the insti-

tution thoroughly nonsectarian. From those minutes I quote the opening paragraphs of the report of the association's committee on education, which, after full discussion, was formally adopted by the association.

In that report the Baptist Church of this whole region, speaking in its organized capacity, takes a sorrowful and official farewell of the George Washington University, so far as any connection with that denomination is concerned. That such action was taken most unwillingly only serves to emphasize the fact that the bond connecting the university with the Baptist Church has been cut; and any one who understands the irresistible modern trend in favor of nonsectarian universities will realize that the separation is a final one. Here is what the Baptist association of this region says:

The most striking occurrence to the Baptist denomination during the past associational year in educational matters is its loss of the control and ownership of the Columbian University, the oldest Baptist educational institution, with the exception of Brown University, in America.

On the very day on which, one year ago, this association was considering the report of its committee on education, a bill was introduced in Congress to amend the charter of the university by repealing the amendment of 1898, and thus to "restore" the charter to the original form in which it was enacted in 1821. While in form an amendment to "restore," the board of trustees had by a very large majority declined to concur in a proposed accompanying resolution offered by a small minority of the Baptist members of the board, that in thus returning to the original terms of the charter it was not proposed to alter the relation which the institution, since its foundation, had borne to the Baptist denomination, by which it had been founded.

As a matter of fact the immediate purpose and object of the amendment was to enable the board of trustees to remove the institution from denominational ownership and control and to transfer it, with its franchises, equipment, and property and by a changed name, also authorized by the amendment, to the control of an undenominational and purely secular organization, the basis of which transfer had been for some time previously under negotiation and consideration and which transfer was consummated shortly after the passage of the amendment.

Senator CRAWFORD. Doctor Harlan, I would like to ask two or three questions along another line.

Doctor HARLAN. Certainly.

Senator CRAWFORD. It is as to what the George Washington University is, what its facilities are for doing the work that it would do with an appropriation for the purposes contemplated in this bill. How many students have you in your institution?

Doctor HARLAN. The figures for last year are the only ones that are now complete; but we have to-day over 1,300 students in all departments, with the second semester's additional registration yet to hear from. We have a standard undergraduate college of the arts and sciences, which is the core of the institution. In that college we are teaching certain subjects that are related to agriculture—botany, zoology, and chemistry. We also have our professional schools of law, medicine, and dentistry, which do not come within the scope of the Morrill acts. We also have a college of the political sciences and a teachers' college.

In addition we have a college of engineering and the mechanic arts, with 172 students, a college of architecture, with 61 students; a college of pharmacy, with 87 students, all of which come within the plan of the Morrill acts. We also have a college of veterinary medicine, with 53 students.

Last year, we had the following number of students pursuing the subjects within the lines of the Morrill Acts:

College of engineering and the mechanic arts	191
School of architecture	56
School of pharmacy	59
School of veterinary medicine ^a	29
Additional students in chemistry and the general sciences not included in the above figures	211
 Total number students pursuing subjects within the lines of the Morrill Acts	 546

We therefore had more students taking the subjects called for in the Morrill Acts than were to be found (during the last year for which the statistics are available) taking similar courses in 32 out of the 49 institutions administering the Morrill appropriations in the several States.

Senator CRAWFORD. I understood you to state that you have a faculty of nearly 200.

Doctor HARLAN. Yes, that number includes not only the 41 men who give all their time to the university, but also the 144 men who give us only a portion of their time.

Senator CRAWFORD. You have an endowment, or a partial endowment?

Doctor HARLAN. President Needham can give you the exact figures.

Doctor NEEDHAM. One hundred and thirteen thousand dollars.

Senator CRAWFORD. That is invested and brings interest?

Doctor HARLAN. Yes, sir.

Senator CRAWFORD. What have you in the way of buildings and laboratories?

Doctor HARLAN. I think Doctor Needham had better answer that question.

FURTHER STATEMENT OF DR. CHARLES W. NEEDHAM.

Doctor NEEDHAM. We have the buildings on the corner of H and Fifteenth, valued at \$600,000. The medical school and the hospital, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, valued at \$400,000. We rent six houses on I street, adjoining the Arlington Hotel. We rent one house on Fifteenth street, across from the Shoreham, which is occupied by the college of the political sciences.

Our veterinary school is at Fourteenth and W, where they have quite a large plant, and the school of pharmacy is on H street. We have in our library over 40,000 volumes in all departments. We have laboratories for electrical and mechanical engineering in the main building, and of course the chemical laboratories are quite extensive. We have in our medical school very fine laboratories—chemical, bacteriological, and pathological. The work there is conducted by the same man who conducts the work in the graduate school of the army here—Major Russell. In that laboratory we have quite a number of men who have come up from the agricultural colleges, and some who are connected with the Agricultural Department, taking the work for the purpose of perfecting their knowledge in bacteriology and pathology, taking graduate or postgraduate courses.

^a 1908-9 was the first year of the veterinary school; the enrollment for the present year has already increased to 53.

I should be very glad to take any member of the committee over the buildings. They were examined by Mr. Scott, of the House, the chairman of that committee, who went over them, and I should be very glad to show you what we have. I wish we had more.

Senator CRAWFORD. Have you any mechanical shop where work in wood, and so on, is done?

Doctor NEEDHAM. We have a small mechanical laboratory. I have had to resort to all sorts of expedients to get this work in. In the rear of the main building we had a small court about 40 by 60 feet. We roofed that over, just one story, and put in a mechanical laboratory. We took everything out of two rooms in the basement of the large building and put in our electrical apparatus, which Mr. Westinghouse gave us. Then we have our rooms for the drawing work over in the I-street house.

Senator CRAWFORD. You have no unimproved real estate in the city?

Doctor NEEDHAM. We have about \$40,000 worth of unimproved real estate.

Senator PAGE. What is the aggregate of your real estate, unencumbered? I suppose, of course, that it is all unencumbered?

Doctor NEEDHAM. No, it is not. I can send you the last treasurer's report, which will give you the exact figures. Mr. Davis, have you one of them here?

Mr. DAVIS. I have it here [handing paper].

Doctor NEEDHAM. Then I can answer the question accurately.

Senator CRAWFORD. You have to pay annual interest on your indebtedness on some of this real estate?

Doctor NEEDHAM. Yes, sir; we carry a fixed charge of interest of over \$20,000. There was upon the property when I came to the presidency about \$450,000. It was the cost of the buildings for the medical school and the new hospital and the new law school. There [exhibiting] is the statement of all the assets and liabilities on those pages.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Senator Burkett). Suppose you put those pages in the record.

Senator CRAWFORD. Certainly; let them go in.

Doctor NEEDHAM. This is the treasurer's report for the fiscal year. Our fiscal year ends August 31. This is audited by an expert auditor, who is paid for the work, Mr. De Caindry, who was formerly the auditor in the Navy Department.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. I suggest that you cut out those pages which show the financial condition of the institution and put them in as a part of the record.

Doctor NEEDHAM. This contains first the budget of last year, 1908-9.

Senator CRAWFORD. And a statement of assets and liabilities?

Doctor NEEDHAM. Second, a statement of assets and liabilities, and third, the budget of receipts and authorized expenditures for the present fiscal year, ending August 31, 1910.

Senator PAGE. It had probably all better go in the record for our information.

Senator CRAWFORD. Very good.

Doctor NEEDHAM. I can send you more copies if you want them.

Senator PAGE. I understand it will be printed in the record.

40 EXTENSION OF MORRILL ACTS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

From students:

Graduate studies.....	\$5, 353. 99
Columbian College.....	18, 113. 80
Engineering.....	16, 810. 05
Architecture.....	3, 514. 75
Political sciences.....	5, 518. 25
Education.....	5, 102. 72
Medicine.....	19, 888. 00
Dentistry.....	3, 992. 25
Law.....	25, 769. 75
Diploma fees.....	1, 865. 00
	<u>\$105, 928. 56</u>
Deposit to secure breakage in laboratory.....	2, 317. 25

From endowments:

Powell (net, less taxes and repairs).....	1, 220. 30
Investment "A".....	1, 084. 43
Cooper.....	450. 00
National Park Seminary.....	20. 00
	<u>2, 774. 73</u>

From Corcoran fund.....

From contributions:

For dean of women salary.....	120. 00
For College of the Political Sciences.....	13, 530. 00
For university hospital.....	263. 75
For educational psychology laboratory.....	150. 00
For arts and crafts.....	100. 00
For school at Athens.....	225. 00
For general expenses.....	15. 00
For prizes.....	25. 00
	<u>14, 428. 75</u>
From dormitories.....	<u>2, 364. 09</u>

From miscellaneous:

Halls.....	510. 00
National College of Veterinary Medicine—	
For matriculations.....	165. 00
For teaching.....	360. 00
Dental infirmary.....	582. 00
Fire damages, medical building.....	112. 25
National College of Pharmacy—	
For graduations.....	50. 00
Draper scholarship.....	300. 00
Sundries.....	100. 91
	<u>2, 180. 16</u>

From university hospital:

Pay patients.....	40, 750. 40
Board of lady managers.....	3, 449. 71
	<u>44, 200. 11</u>

Total receipts.....	<u>175, 637. 98</u>
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EXPENDITURES.

EDUCATIONAL.

Salaries of the teaching staff:

Graduate studies.....	\$5, 200. 00
Columbian College.....	26, 730. 01
Engineering.....	10, 500. 00
Architecture.....	3, 800. 00
Political sciences.....	19, 215. 35
Education.....	6, 708. 00
Medicine.....	14, 283. 32
Dentistry.....	2, 379. 34
Law.....	26, 664. 50
	<u>\$115, 480. 52</u>

Statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1909—Cont'd.

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

EDUCATIONAL—continued.

Fellowships and scholarships:

Fellowships.....	\$1,900.00
Scholarships on foundations.....	\$1,000.00
Scholarships not on foundations.....	300.00

	1,300.00

	\$3,200.00

Libraries:

Salaries—

Arts and sciences.....	1,949.00
Medical.....	260.00
Law.....	579.50

	2,788.50

Books—

Arts and sciences.....	903.48
Medical.....	350.39
Law.....	464.45

	1,718.32

Laboratories:

Chemistry (arts and sciences).....	872.97
Biology.....	143.64
Mineralogy.....	37.35
Psychology (education).....	153.90
Physics (arts and sciences).....	285.43
Electrical engineering (Eng.).....	373.89
Mechanical engineering (Eng.).....	287.99
Civil engineering (Eng.).....	296.52
Anatomy (medicine).....	350.00
Other laboratories (medicine).....	1,927.98
Dental infirmary.....	516.20

Convocations and commencement expenses.....

Laboratory deposits and fees returned.....	2,509.20
Dormitories: Table supplies, domestic and household expenses.....	2,313.72

Prizes:

On foundations.....	105.00
Not on foundations.....	140.00

245.00

Furniture and fixtures.....	1,052.26
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University Hospital:

Salaries.....	11,645.38
Medical and surgical supplies.....	3,553.02
Equipment.....	3,664.01
Table supplies.....	14,360.78
House expenses.....	9,257.45

42,480.64

Maintenance of buildings:

University hall—

Wages.....	\$1,528.99
Fuel.....	985.17
Electric light.....	1,032.19
Gas.....	307.17
Repairs.....	1,807.74
Sundries.....	192.64

5,853.90

Law hall—

Wages.....	341.12
Fuel.....	17.25
Electric light.....	450.18
Gas.....	.20
Repairs.....	30.23
Sundries.....	50.29

889.27

*Statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1909—Cont'd.***EXPENDITURES—Continued.****EDUCATIONAL—continued.****Maintenance of buildings—Continued.**

Medical hall—

Wages.....	\$1, 283. 32
Fuel.....	834. 76
Electric light and power.....	1, 711. 43
Gas.....	227. 11
Repairs.....	560. 57
Sundries.....	184. 80

	\$4, 801. 99

University annex—

Wages.....	955. 08
Fuel.....	593. 21
Lights.....	561. 46
Repairs.....	168. 67
Rent.....	2, 400. 00
Water rent.....	45. 06
Sundries.....	82. 65

	4, 806. 13

Political sciences hall—

Wages.....	259. 50
Fuel.....	189. 94
Lights.....	141. 20
Rent.....	1, 800. 00
Water rent.....	40. 02
Repairs.....	525. 29
Sundries.....	59. 77

	3, 015. 72

\$19, 367. 01

Advertising.....	1, 484. 17
Printing (including catalogue and bulletins).....	2, 751. 59

, Total educational..... 203, 603. 74

ADMINISTRATION.

Salaries of officers of the university (president, secretary, treasurer, and auditor).....	\$10, 975. 00
Salaries of stenographers, clerks, and bookkeepers.....	5, 963. 49
Stationery and supplies.....	697. 37
Postage.....	991. 23
Taxes on property not used for education.....	487. 16
Telephones.....	716. 61
Contributions to school at Athens.....	200. 00
Contributions to athletic association.....	909. 00
Traveling expenses.....	1, 000. 00
Miscellaneous.....	2, 909. 16

Total administration..... \$24, 849. 02

INTEREST ON DEBT.

Interest on bonded and floating debt.....	20, 825. 28
Total expenditures.....	249, 278. 04

*Statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1909—Cont'd.***RECAPITULATION.**

Total receipts.....	\$175, 637. 98
Total expenditures:	
Educational.....	\$203, 603. 74
Administration.....	24, 849. 02
Interest.....	20, 825. 28
	<hr/>
Total deficit.....	73, 640. 06
Deducting the item of interest.....	20, 825. 28
	<hr/>
Leaves deficit for education and administration.....	52, 814. 78
	<hr/>

HOW TOTAL DEFICIT WAS MET.

Total deficit.....	\$73, 640. 06
Met by borrowed money.....	\$47, 000. 00
Transfer from Corcoran fund.....	18, 642. 50
Sales of real estate.....	8, 122. 63
	<hr/>
Less difference of cash balance August 31, 1909, over August 31, 1908.....	125. 07
	<hr/>
	73, 640. 06

*Statement of assets and liabilities on August 31, 1909.***ASSETS.****PROPERTY USED FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.**

University hall and law hall, 20,200 square feet.....	\$606, 000. 00
Medical hall and hospital, 24,536 square feet.....	403, 599. 93
Books in university library.....	14, 293. 90
Books in law library.....	15, 829. 66
Books in medical library.....	1, 699. 83
Equipment for laboratories, museum, and art collections and furniture for buildings.....	52, 562. 45
	<hr/>
	1, 093, 985. 77

PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY.

	Valuation.	Income.
Corcoran fund: Promissory note, secured by deed of trust on part lot 27, square 159. (By resolution of the board of trustees a part of the proceeds of university hall, Fifteenth and H streets, when sold is to be devoted to a building on a new site to be called "Corcoran Hall," in memory of Wm. W. Corcoran, who gave real property to the university, the proceeds of which were to be used by the trustees to make "an university out of the college.")	\$16, 000. 00	\$640. 00
Investment "A" endowments:		
6 shares Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania stock.....	600. 00	36. 00
130 shares Washington Sanitary Improvement Co. stock.....	1, 300. 00	65. 00
23 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$1,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ry. Co. bonds of 1934, at 4 per cent. Lot 12, square 13 (not rented).....	23, 500. 00	940. 00
Powell endowment: Residence, 1707 I street.....	40, 000. 00	2, 100. 00
Cooper endowment:		
One \$5,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ry. bond of 2002, at 4 per cent.....	5, 000. 00	200. 00
Five \$1,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ry. bonds of 1913, at 5 per cent.....	5, 000. 00	250. 00
National Park Seminary endowment: One-half of one \$1,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ry. Co. bond of 1934, at 4 per cent.....	500. 00	20. 00
Ordronaux endowment: Five \$1,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ry. Co. bonds of 2002, at 4 per cent.....	5, 000. 00	200. 00
Building, site, and expansion fund on deposit, 2 per cent. (\$17,501.32 of this fund has been used for current expenses and the purchase of bonds, which sum is to be repaid.)	3, 983. 16
Alumni hall fund on deposit, 2 per cent.....	4, 287. 02
	113, 770. 18	4, 451. 00

*Statement of assets and liabilities on August 31, 1909—Continued.***ASSETS—Continued.****UNPRODUCTIVE PROPERTY.**

Lots 9, square 16; 8, 10, 13, square 13; 8, square 23; 2, square W. of 23; 2, square 88; 5, square 87; 5, square 83; containing 138,828 square feet, valued at.....	\$32,140.80
Lot 148, square 672, containing 3,000 square feet, valued at.....	3,000.00
	35,140.80

SUBSCRIPTIONS PLEDGED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

Building, site, and expansion fund, the terms of each subscription being: "To be applied by the trustees toward the purchase of grounds and buildings, and the enlargement of the educational work".....	\$72,799.02
Alumni hall fund, for alumni building.....	4,145.00
College of the Political Sciences fund, for current expenses.....	26,200.00
Trustees' fund, for current expenses.....	11,800.00

114,944.02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Withdrawal value, insurance deposits.....	\$3,003.75
Unpaid tuitions.....	20,105.29
Due by pay patients in hospital.....	8,594.15
Cash in general expense account, August 31, 1909.....	4,159.25

35,862.44

LIABILITIES.

Bonded debt secured by deed of trust on university and law halls, medical hall, and hospital, due May 2, 1910, interest 4.4 per cent.....	\$450,000.00
Interest on above to August 31, 1909, accrued but not due.....	6,563.77
Floating debt, at 5 per cent interest.....	60,000.00
Interest on above to August 31, 1909, accrued but not due.....	291.66
Taxes on real estate to August 31, 1909, accrued but not due.....	80.11

516,935.54

SUMMARY.**ASSETS.**

Property used for educational purposes.....	\$1,093,985.77
Productive property.....	113,770.18
Unproductive property.....	35,140.80
Subscriptions to various funds.....	114,944.02
Miscellaneous.....	35,862.44

1,393,703.21

LIABILITIES.

As per schedule.....	\$516,935.54
Excess of assets over liabilities.....	876,767.6

*Estimate of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1910.***RECEIPTS.**

From students:

Graduate studies.....	\$6,000.00
College of arts and sciences.....	18,550.00
College of engineering.....	16,180.00
Architecture.....	3,550.00
Political sciences.....	5,450.00
Teachers' college.....	4,020.00
Medicine.....	18,250.00
Dentistry.....	3,700.00
Law.....	26,000.00
	\$101,700.00

*Estimate of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1910—Cont'd.***RECEIPTS—Continued.**

From endowments:	
Powell (net).....	\$1,600.00
Investment "A".....	1,041.00
Ordronaux.....	200.00
Cooper.....	450.00
National Park Seminary.....	20.00
	<hr/>
From Corcoran fund.....	\$3,311.00
	640.00
From contributions:	
For prizes.....	50.00
For political sciences.....	6,600.00
For school at Athens.....	200.00
	<hr/>
From dormitories.....	6,850.00
From miscellaneous:	
Halls.....	500.00
National College of Veterinary Medicine—	
For matriculations.....	175.00
For teaching.....	500.00
Dental infirmary.....	400.00
Sale of stationery.....	405.00
	<hr/>
From university hospital:	1,980.00
Pay patients.....	37,980.00
Board of lady managers.....	2,000.00
Board of charities.....	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	42,980.00
	<hr/>
	159,961.00

EXPENDITURES.

EDUCATIONAL.	
Salaries of the teaching staff:	
Graduate studies.....	\$4,280.00
Arts and sciences.....	21,000.00
Engineering.....	9,950.00
Architecture.....	3,180.00
Political sciences.....	11,660.00
Teachers' college.....	4,800.00
Medicine.....	7,805.00
Dentistry.....	2,850.00
Law.....	22,525.00
	<hr/>
	\$88,050.00
Fellowships and scholarships:	
Fellowships.....	1,000.00
Scholarships on foundations.....	\$1,000.00
Scholarships not on foundations.....	200.00
	<hr/>
	1,200.00
	<hr/>
Libraries:	
Salaries—	
Arts and sciences.....	1,880.00
Teachers' college.....	50.00
Medicine.....	150.00
Law.....	620.00
	<hr/>
	2,700.00
Books—	
Arts and sciences.....	800.00
Medicine.....	500.00
Law.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	1,800.00
	<hr/>
	4,500.00

*Estimate of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1910—Cont'd.***EXPENDITURES—Continued.****EDUCATIONAL—continued.****Laboratories:**

Chemistry (arts and sciences).....	\$1,000.00
Mineralogy (arts and sciences).....	100.00
Biology (arts and sciences).....	100.00
Physics (arts and sciences).....	300.00
Psychology (teachers).....	150.00
Electrical engineering (Eng.).....	300.00
Mechanical engineering (Eng.).....	300.00
Civil engineering (Eng.).....	300.00
Anatomy (medicine).....	400.00
Bacteriology and pathology (medicine).....	500.00
Chemistry (medicine).....	200.00
Physiology (medicine).....	500.00
Histology (medicine).....	100.00
Dental infirmary (dentistry).....	400.00
	<hr/>
Convocations and commencement expenses.....	\$4,650.00
Dormitories:	<hr/>

Table supplies, domestic and household expenses.....	3,000.00
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Prizes:

On foundations.....	285.00
Not on foundations.....	265.00
	<hr/>

Furniture and fixtures.....	550.00
	<hr/>

University hospital:	500.00
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Salaries.....	}	
Medical and surgical supplies.....		
Equipment.....		
Table supplies.....		
House expenses.....	44,700.00	

Maintenance of buildings:

University hall—	
Wages.....	\$1,477.50
Fuel.....	1,200.00
Electric light.....	900.00
Gas.....	350.00
Repairs.....	500.00
Sundries.....	300.00
	<hr/>
	4,727.50

Law hall:	
Wages.....	285.00
Fuel.....	20.00
Electric light.....	450.00
Gas.....	50.00
Repairs.....	100.00
	<hr/>
	905.00

Medical hall—	
Wages.....	1,290.00
Fuel.....	2,000.00
Electric light.....	1,200.00
Gas.....	200.00
Repairs.....	300.00
Sundries.....	300.00
	<hr/>
	5,290.00

University annex—	
Wages.....	915.00
Fuel.....	750.00
Electric light.....	240.00
Gas.....	320.00
Repairs.....	100.00
Rent.....	2,400.00
Sundries.....	100.00
	<hr/>
	4,825.00

Estimate of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1910—Cont'd.

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

EDUCATIONAL—continued.

Maintenance of buildings—Continued.

Political sciences hall—

Wages.....	\$225.00	
Fuel.....	125.00	
Light.....	125.00	
Rent.....	1,800.00	
		<u>\$2,275.00</u>
Advertising.....		\$18,022.50
Printing (including catalogue and bulletins).....		1,000.00
		<u>2,525.00</u>
Total educational.....		171,197.50

ADMINISTRATION.

Salaries of officers of the university (president, secretary, treasurer, and auditor).....	\$10,750.00	
Salaries of stenographers, clerks, and bookkeepers.....	5,245.00	
Stationery and supplies.....	700.00	
Postage.....	830.00	
Taxes on property not used for education.....	500.00	
Telephones.....	700.00	
Contribution to school at Athens.....	200.00	
Contribution to athletic association.....	450.00	
Rental of athletic field.....	300.00	
Traveling expenses.....	1,000.00	
Miscellaneous:		
Janitors' supplies, insurance, debaters' expenses, freights and expressage, surety bonds, towel service, repair materials, safe deposit box, etc.....	1,950.00	
Total administration.....		\$22,625.00

INTEREST ON DEBT.

Interest on bonded and floating debt.....	\$21,591.66	
Total expenditures.....		215,414.16

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts.....		\$159,961.00
Total expenditures:		
Educational.....	\$171,197.50	
Administration.....	22,625.00	
Interest.....	21,591.66	
		<u>215,414.16</u>

Total deficit.....		55,453.16
Deducting the item of interest.....		21,591.66

Leaves deficit for education and administration.....		33,861.50
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The total expenditures for the year 1908-9 were \$249,278.04. The budget for 1909-10 fixes the expenditures at \$215,414.16, a reduction of \$33,868.88 in expenditures over last year.

In determining the budget of the present year the board of trustees, in order to be conservative, estimated the income of the present year at \$15,676.98 below that of last year. The registration of students at the date of this publication warrants the belief that the income of the present year will equal that of last year.

STATEMENT OF DR. HARLAN—Continued.

Doctor HARLAN. Mr. Chairman, permit me now to say a few words about the financial condition of the university.

In making his baseless insinuation that the George Washington University was still a sectarian institution, President James has shown that he is neither a frank nor a fair fighter. But in the attack he has permitted himself to make upon the financial credit of this university, and which he has sent broadcast to the press of the country, he has "hit below the belt."

What president of a bank would attack the credit of another bank that had rendered honorable service to its community? And yet the financial credit of an educational institution is very sensitive to attacks of this kind.

Now, it is entirely proper for the committee representing the legislature for the District to inquire into the financial condition of the institution which is suggested as the one to administer this fund for the District, and we have been and are more than ready to answer any questions which this committee may wish to ask upon that subject. But when the president of an institution of learning, situated in a distant State, thus goes out of his way publicly to attack and thereby impair the financial credit of such an institution as the George Washington University—an institution which against great odds has fought its way, inch by inch, up to the hill-top of a great opportunity of local usefulness, and whose present financial problem has been created by our sincere and earnest desire to provide the very forms of education that are called for under the Morrill acts—it seems to me that in his zeal for his own special project he has violated the rules of academic comity that should be observed in the relations of one university to another.

And now he comes with his more formal memorial, in the course of which he insinuates that the university has already used for its running expenses some of the sacred trust funds that had been given for its endowment. On behalf of the university, I wish absolutely to deny the truth of that charge. Not one dollar that has ever been given to this institution for the purpose of endowment has ever been spent. Every dollar that has been so given is now on hand, and is kept sacredly for the purpose for which it was given.

The institution has a financial problem to solve; but that problem has been created by our earnest ambition to provide the very forms of education which are called for in the Morrill Acts themselves. Especially have we demonstrated the local demand for the courses in mechanic arts.

At the present time we are spending about \$40,000 a year along the lines of the Morrill Acts. We can not continue to provide these special courses of study for the young people of the District of Columbia unless there is an endowment for that purpose in one form or another.

If Congress, in its joint partnership with the District, wishes to go to the expense of duplicating the work we are now doing, by means of what might be called a "state" university or "state" college for the District, well and good. But if Congress and the District are not ready for that addition to the educational budget of the District, and if the legislators for the District wish the special work called for

in the Morrill Acts to be kept up for the benefit of the young people of the District, then the only way to insure that result is to designate the George Washington University to administer the Morrill appropriation for the District of Columbia.

We are not here to urge the passage of this bill upon the ground that "it would help the George Washington University;" that would not be a sufficient reason in favor of its passage. But we are here to suggest, most earnestly and frankly, that you put this institution in a position where it can continue to help the young people of the District of Columbia by providing the forms of education called for in the Morrill Acts. If this bill is passed, not only shall we continue the special work which we are now doing along the lines of those acts, but we shall be put in a position where we can do it very much better than we have ever done.

And I wish in this connection to call attention to and emphasize the assurances given by President Needham, on another occasion, that if this bill is passed we shall have no difficulty in raising an additional \$20,000 a year for a period of not less than three years for the express purpose of taking care of every dollar of deficit that might remain in the current expenses of the institution. We have already secured \$10,000 a year for that period, and we shall complete the fund within a few weeks. We also have no doubt of our ability to secure a better building and a substantial increase of equipment for our college of engineering and the mechanic arts, provided only that private benefactors can be encouraged to believe that the building furnished for this purpose would have back of it the Morrill appropriation which would be given by Congress for "the maintenance, support, and endowment" of such a college, with a view to the "liberal and practical education of the industrial classes" of the District of Columbia.

A MAN OF STRAW—"A PRIVATE INSTITUTION."

Doctor James has very much to say by way of objection to the designation of what he calls "a private institution" for the purpose of doing this work for the District of Columbia.

Of course if you put up your own man of straw you can easily knock him down. All of us have known of private preparatory schools that are proprietary institutions and are sources of much profit to their owners. There is one university in the United States that is run for profit, with good dividends to its stockholders; at least, such was the fact four years ago. But I think that institution is unique. Ordinarily speaking, there is no such thing in America as "a private university," unless it might be said that a denominational university lacked a certain "public" quality which the unsectarian university possesses.

But with this one limitation there are really no private universities in this or any other country. The two words in that phrase are mutually exclusive. And surely such institutions as Cornell and Rutgers and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—which are utilized by their respective States for the purpose of administering this appropriation, which are required to report to the state legislature, and which have on their boards of control certain state officers

as ex officio members—have become public servants and are public institutions in every proper sense of that phrase. The state universities can claim no monopoly in that phrase.

In this connection I wish again to emphasize that clause in section 10 of the original charter of 1821, which has been referred to by President Needham and which is part of our present charter. In that section Congress expressly reserved visitorial powers. Our treasurer's books, the minutes of our board of trustees, with all our by-laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations, are required "at all times to be open to the inspection or examination of the Attorney-General of the United States" (upon his own initiative); and "when required by either House of Congress it shall be the duty of said trustees to furnish information respecting their own conduct, the state of the institution and its finances."

The legislative body (Congress), under which our university is now operating, already has the power of visitation and supervision. In the case of some of the most famous and genuinely public universities of the land the state legislatures have no such power. It is, therefore, very misleading to say that the George Washington University, even under present conditions, is "a private enterprise." It is not run for profit, as private enterprises are, but is being managed for the public good.

Moreover, if the Gallinger-Boutell bill is enacted, four federal officers, including among their number the Federal Commissioner of Education, would become ex officio trustees of the institution. These gentlemen would therefore be in a position to satisfy themselves and Congress that the Morrill appropriation was being expended for the purposes prescribed in the acts and for no other; and we would be specifically required to report each year to Congress as the Legislature for the District.

So that, although under our present charter we are already a public institution, we would become still more public after the enactment of the Gallinger-Boutell amendment.

A "STATE" UNIVERSITY NOT REQUIRED BY THE MORRILL ACTS.

But President James insists that Congress, as the District Legislature, must establish a "state" university or a "state" college for the District in order to administer this fund—a thing which neither the Morrill Acts nor the Congress of the United States nor the Interior Department have ever required of the States themselves.

It can not be too often said that the Morrill Acts do not contain a syllable which requires the several States to utilize the services of a "state" university or "state" college. The determining words in the first Morrill Acts are "endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college" for these purposes, and the omission of such phrases as "establishment by the State" and "state control" are evidently intentional.

When there is no "state" university or college, and where the State is not ready to go to the expense of establishing and supporting such an institution, certain States, for the past thirty years, have been permitted by the Interior Department to utilize the services of existing institutions. This common-sense policy is plainly in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Morrill Acts and all along it has had the tacit consent of Congress.

From the standpoint of the Federal Government, the main thing is that these forms of education shall be provided for the people and the choice of the local instrumentality is properly left to the discretion of the state legislatures.

The Gallinger-Boutell bill presents no novel question and suggests no new precedent. Rhode Island was permitted by the Interior Department (with the tacit consent of Congress) to utilize the services of Brown University until its state college was established, in 1892. Connecticut utilized the services of Yale until its State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was established, in 1893. For these same purposes, the New York legislature for thirty years has utilized the services of Cornell; New Jersey, the services of Rutgers; while Massachusetts, for the work in the mechanic arts, utilizes the services of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, turning over the balance of Massachusetts' Morrill fund to the State College of Agriculture for the work in agriculture.

The question before this committee, in so far as it represents Congress sitting as the Legislature for the District, is an intensely practical question. Assuming that the Congress of the United States, with even-handed justice, is ready to make the Morrill appropriation available for the District as such, then Congress, as the Legislature for the District, has before it two alternatives, and only two, as follows:

(1) Congress, in partnership with the District, can spend, say, \$500,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of the buildings and equipment that will be needed for these expensive forms of education and create what would correspond to a "state" college of agriculture and the mechanic arts as a part of the public school system and then turn over to that institution the annual Morrill appropriation, thereby committing Congress and the District to additional special appropriations for further buildings and more equipment, over and above the Morrill appropriation itself. Is Congress ready to make this large addition to the educational budget for the District? I do not believe that the tax payers of the District are ready for any such burden. The public schools of the District and other local enterprises need too much money to make that a wise solution of this problem, at least for the present generation.

(2) Then what is the second alternative? Unless—or perhaps the committee may prefer to say, until—Congress and the District are ready for the more expensive solution of this local problem, the only other plan would be to utilize the services of an existing institution.

It so happens that among the institutions doing work for the white people the George Washington University, in addition to being the only one of such institutions that is nonsectarian, is the only local university that has a "college" either of agriculture or the mechanic arts.

Please note the exact language used in the statement just made. It is not that excellent courses of study in this or that subject called for in the Morrill Acts may not be found in other local universities. The Morrill Acts demand much more than that. They call for a separate "college," whose "leading object" shall be to cover at least one of the two great coordinate fields of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Among the institutions doing work for the white people the George Washington University is the only one which begins in any adequate way to fulfill the conditions of the Morrill Acts. We have a separate and complete "college of the mechanic arts," whose entire curriculum is framed along the lines of one side of the Morrill Acts. Then, too, in addition to teaching certain subjects "related to agriculture" (which is what the law requires), we have a separate college of veterinary medicine, a purely agricultural science. Moreover, if the bill is passed, we shall follow the advice of some of the wisest men in the Agricultural Department and introduce a good general course in agronomy and another in horticulture; and we shall go just as far along the lines of agricultural science as the needs of the young people in the District of Columbia may require.

NO GRANT OF MONEY TO THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

One thing more I wish to say. President James's whole attack upon this measure and the attack which his misleading memorandum has precipitated in other quarters proceeds upon an utterly false idea of the way in which and the terms upon which a given institution is designated to administer the Morrill appropriation. In accordance with that erroneous idea, he makes the misleading statement that the bill makes "a grant of money," or a "subsidy," to the George Washington University.

As I said at the very outset, the Congress of the United States under the Morrill Acts does not make a grant of money to any institution in the land, not even to the University of Illinois, although certain of the work of that institution is being supported in part by taxes coming out of the pockets of the citizens of this District.

The Morrill Acts specifically state that these appropriations are made "to each State and Territory." The Congress of the United States does not deal with the institutions themselves. The money is paid over to the state treasurer or to the officer designated for the purpose by the state legislature.

The money so received from the Federal Treasury is then applied by each State to the "endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college" that will provide for forms of education called for under these acts. And even then this appropriation is not turned over to the institution in a lump sum, to be lost in the general shuffle of income and expenditure, but it is paid over only in proportion as the Interior Department certifies that the institution has done the work prescribed in the acts and has expended certain sums in so doing.

This bill provides an exactly analogous arrangement for the District of Columbia. The Morrill appropriation from the Federal Treasury would be made "available for the District," and Congress, as the District legislature, would appoint the George Washington University to administer this fund, and for the purposes called for in the acts.

When, therefore, President James speaks of "a grant of money being made to the George Washington University out of the Federal Treasury," he either shows that he has not carefully studied the Morrill Acts or that he is putting the matter in this fashion in order to convey the impression that in some mysterious way this economical method of administering the District's Morrill appropriation is a precedent for supporting various private enterprises out of the Federal

Treasury. Misled by his memorandum, the Illinois Teachers' Association, for example, makes the mistake of saying that this bill is "the first step toward the support of private schools out of the Federal Treasury."

A striking illustration of the difference between the designation of a particular institution to administer the District's Morrill appropriation and an act making a direct "grant of money" or a "subsidy" to an educational institution out of the Federal Treasury is furnished by Howard University.

It is strictly correct to say that Howard does receive "a grant of money," or a "subsidy" from the Federal Government. Howard appeals for such a subsidy because it needs it, and it annually receives a generous subsidy for its entire work, because the nation owes a peculiar debt to the colored race and ought to maintain such an institution at the national capital, in order to train leaders and teachers of that race.

But the George Washington University is making no appeal for a federal subsidy. This bill simply designates this institution to administer an appropriation that had already been made "available for the District," for the purposes prescribed in the Morrill Acts.

THE BOGEY OF "SIMILAR SUBSIDIES" TO OTHER LOCAL UNIVERSITIES.

Bearing in mind the facts just mentioned, it is easy to see the utter absurdity of President James's prophecy that the passage of this bill would lead to "similar subsidies" to the three denominational universities of the District. The simple answer to that unfounded prophecy is found in two facts:

(1) The American University has not yet opened its doors, and neither of the two Roman Catholic institutions is maintaining a "college" of the mechanic arts or of agriculture. They are therefore not eligible even for a part of the Morrill appropriation, which this bill would make "available for the District," and they are not making any appeal for its division.

(2) Even should they some day decide to enter the field outlined by the Morrill Acts, the most that Congress could possibly do would be to decide between the policy of concentrating the District's Morrill appropriation upon one institution, so as to make it most thoroughly effective for the District of Columbia, and the plan of splitting up that appropriation into four parts, giving one-quarter to each of the three denominational universities and the remainder to the George Washington University. That would be for Congress and not for us to decide.

But the point to be kept in mind is that if Congress were to decide, later on, to continue the policy of giving the entire Morrill appropriation to the George Washington University, the District could not under the Morrill Acts secure a "similar" appropriation for a second and a third and a fourth university, as President James suggests.

When therefore he predicts that this bill will lead to "an elaborate system of private schools and colleges and universities in the city of Washington, supported in whole or in part from the federal treasury," his alarming picture has no foundation whatever, either in the history or nature of the Morrill Acts or in the method of their administration or in the future possibilities of the local situation. It is a mere bogey, conjured up in the imagination of a man who has his own pet project

for a "National University" to serve, which he thinks he can expedite by defeating this bill.

MR. BOUTELL'S PLEA FOR THE PEOPLE "BACK HOME" IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

In view of all facts in the case, there is a peculiar force in the argument which was presented on behalf of this bill before the House committee by the distinguished Representative from Illinois, who has not simply introduced this bill in the House "by request," but who has enthusiastically made himself the sponsor for it in the House—Mr. Boutell. Permit me to quote his words as the conclusion of my own argument. Said Mr. Boutell in addressing his fellow-Representatives:

I want now to speak for those for whom we all represent and who have the largest interest in this bill and the work that will follow after it and, so far as I know, have not yet been heard in these discussions, either in the Senate or in the House. These are the people "back home," in our States.

In my own State of Illinois we have the Illinois State University. They get benefits under this provision of the law as it now stands. But from Illinois we have, I think, our full quota of heads of families residing here in the District of Columbia, engaged in the work of the National Government, beginning with the United States Senators and on downward. These people come here, at small compensation, from their home State where their children could have had the benefit of the provisions of this act in their own university, and make their homes here.

I suppose we have now in the District of Columbia 30,000 heads of families from the different States in the Union where they are getting the provisions of the Morrill Act in their different institutions. These heads of families are receiving small salaries and are unable to send their children back home, but they are entitled here to benefits of the best kind of an education contemplated in the legislation of the United States.

I know of no objection to this bill. There can be no objection based on the amount of money involved, because if the arguments that I have mentioned are valid arguments, then so long as there are 49 States and Territories getting the benefits of this act it would be simply unjust discrimination to bar out the District of Columbia. So I say, I know of no objection whatever to the passage of this bill.

Any objections which might be urged by other institutions, it seems to me, simply deserve that passing, irritated attention that we would give to the proverbial dog in the manger. There are no valid objections to the favorable consideration of this measure; all the reasons in history and the present condition of things lead us to consider it favorably.

Senator PAGE. You would not think it wise, would you, Doctor Harlan, to divide this measure into two parts—one to make this fund available for the District of Columbia, as in the case of the States and Territories, and the other bill to leave the designation of the university for subsequent action?

Doctor HARLAN. That is for the committee to determine.

Senator PAGE. That would take it out of the range of the criticism which has been suggested.

Doctor HARLAN. Congress, however, would not be much interested in what would be the merely academic question of granting this appropriation to the District of Columbia, as a theoretical act of justice. We have believed that until some concrete plan were developed for making effective the District's Morrill appropriation, there would be no interest in Congress in a merely theoretical question of making the appropriation "available for the District" itself.

Senator PAGE. You would not open yourself to the criticism of "a grant of money" or "subsidy" to your institution as the recipient of this fund; and at the same time the District would be designated like any one of the States.

Doctor HARLAN. I think, Mr. Senator, that it would be a very incorrect statement to speak of this bill as making a grant of money or subsidy to the George Washington University. We would simply be designated to administer this fund for the District in accordance with the Morrill acts.

Senator PAGE. There is no reason why we could not divide the bill?

Doctor HARLAN. Undoubtedly the present bill could be divided into two bills. They were included in the one bill because it was believed that Congress would never settle one question without settling the other at the same time.

Senator PAGE. You would not then be open to this particular criticism if the District were simply treated in the same way as the States.

Doctor HARLAN. But the same objection, however unfounded, would undoubtedly be made to the second part of the pending bill if it were put into a separate bill.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. I understand that there are some persons present who wish to speak against the bill. If so, they ought to have a chance to be heard. Anyone who wants to speak against the bill will now be heard.

STATEMENT OF DR. IDA J. HEIBERGER.

Mrs. HEIBERGER. Mr. Chairman, I have here a protest which I will read:

THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S LEAGUE,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1910.

To the Senate of the United States:

There is in the District of Columbia no school of medicine for white persons which admits women students. The only law school in the District which admits both white women and men has been maintained for fourteen years without any endowment, by great personal sacrifices on the part of those who established it. Women are debarred from the professional schools of Georgetown University, George Washington University, the Catholic University, and the National Law School. Women are admitted to Howard University, an institution established for colored students.

We are informed that George Washington University is requesting federal aid under the Morrill Act.

We, the Professional Woman's League of the District of Columbia, composed of members of the law and registered women physicians in active practice, in behalf of all women desiring to enter the learned professions, protest against federal aid being given to any university or college of the District of Columbia except with the express provision that women must be admitted to every department of that university or college, and that they shall receive the same educational opportunities as men.

SOPHIE B. KENT, LL. M.,

Member of Bar, District of Columbia,

MARY LOUISE STROBEL, M. D.,

Member District Medical Association and District Medical Society,

EDITH KINGMAN KERN, LL. B.,

*Member of Bar, District of Columbia,
Committee.*

I wish to say that George Washington University has not given equal rights in the learned professions of law and medicine to women students. Women are not permitted to take an undergraduate course in law. I believe at different times some of them have taken postgraduate courses, but recently they have been refused.

I will introduce to you Dr. Elnora C. Folkmars, who will speak for us, and who also is the last graduate of George Washington Univer-

sity. She passed her examination successfully, but was not given her diploma at the time with her fellow-students, but received her diploma alone at the secretary's office in the presence of Doctor Glick, her mother, and myself.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. We do not want to take up any outside matter, but if you have anything to say against the passage of the bill we will hear you.

Mrs. HEIBERGER. Doctor Folkmar will speak.

Mr. MILLER. It is due to Howard University to say that we admit women to all the departments.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. We want to keep on the line of the bill. We do not wish to encumber our record with outside matters.

Mrs. HEIBERGER. I merely wish to submit the following letter of Doctor Folkmar relative to the status of women at George Washington University:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1910.

MY DEAR DOCTOR HEIBERGER: You ask me to state what I know of the status of a woman student in the medical department of George Washington University.

First. As to admission: The university requires of all woman candidates the possession of a college degree or its equivalent and submits the applications of all such candidates to a vote of the board of trustees. Men, on the other hand, are admitted by the dean of the department on a high-school diploma or its equivalent.

Second. As to educational opportunities: Here I must confine myself to my personal experience as a student. I was the first woman to graduate from the medical department under the present name of the university. My experience was limited to the senior year. I was admitted to the fourth year without conditions. (See letters No. 2 and A and B hereto attached.) There was much opposition on the part of the male members of the senior class to having a woman among their number. The year before they had been permitted to vote whether a woman should be admitted to the junior class, and clamored for the same right this year. The result was the university weakened in its fulfillment of contract with the woman and sought to transfer her registration from the fourth year class. I sought legal advice. The attorney said to me in substance: "Legally the university can not do this, in justice it ought not, but as a matter of policy it might be well for you to concede as much as you can and still get what is essential to your graduation, for there are ways, not illegal, by which the university could fail to graduate you in June; for example, a professor could fail you in a subject."

Acting under this advice I permitted certain changes to be made in my lecture and clinical assignments. The result was that I did not have an opportunity to profit by many of the lectures and clinics which my card of matriculation called for. I was early told that I could not compete for the prizes offered to the senior class. I was not even permitted to avail myself of special clinical opportunities offered by certain professors. (See letter of Dean Phillips, Feb. 18, 1909.) I was obliged to seek clinical work outside the institution—at the woman's clinic and of Professor Vaughn of the Georgetown Medical School—receiving by courtesy from the latter what I could not get by right from George Washington University.

My diploma, as you know, was presented to me from the hands of a clerk in the secretary's office instead of being given to me publicly at commencement. It bears date of June 9, 1909. (For further details see letters No. 3 and following.)

No printed or other public announcement, so far as I know, has ever been made by the university of the fact that a woman was graduated from the medical department on June 9, 1909.

I do not know how these facts may appeal to others, but I do know that, as for myself, that my experience at George Washington University was such that I do not feel warranted in advising prospective students in medicine to come to George Washington University. In fact, I advised several who sought my counsel last summer to go elsewhere.

The presence of women in the medical department is too much of an experiment, as yet, to justify any prediction that they will receive equal consideration with the men students or that the doors of the university will remain open to them. The history of the university on this as on the questions of name and sectarianism is one of changeableness.

Yours, very truly,

ELNORA C. FOLKMAR.

STATEMENT OF DR. ELNORA C. FOLKMAR.

Mrs. FOLKMAR. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, owing to the lateness of the hour, I shall not undertake on behalf of the Professional Woman's League to discuss the question of coeducation, nor shall I say anything on my personal relations with the university, which have been referred to by Doctor Heiberger. I shall, however, discuss the points of the bill before you on my own account.

This bill is one that comes before us, as I see it, with two questions to be answered. The first is, Shall the District of Columbia be permitted to participate in the provisions of the Morrill Act? The second is, Granting this, is George Washington University the institution which should receive the benefits of that provision?

On the first question I will say nothing. You are the legislators; you are familiar with the provisions of the Morrill Act, and you know whether it is legal to extend its benefits to the District.

On the second question I shall put what I have to say in the form of a few questions, because there is not time for details. I will submit some facts.

I think it is a matter of common knowledge, at least among educators and among the citizens of Washington, that the George Washington University is in disrepute educationally. It is only a short time ago that it was on the list for aid from the Carnegie retirement fund. It was investigated by that body, was found wanting in its requirements of scholarship and in the amount of its endowment fund, and was cut off from the benefits of the Carnegie retirement fund.

I am making some of these points because our friend here, Doctor Harlan, has said that the vital question of this bill comes before you in your capacity as legislators for the District of Columbia. It is to you in this capacity and also as honest dispensers of the money of the people of the United States that I wish to address my remarks.

Another question which I will ask is whether an institution which has used its endowment fund, its Corcoran endowment fund, for current expenses is an institution to be intrusted with funds provided under the Morrill Act.

The question has been raised this afternoon as to the value of the property of the university. I do not need to say anything about that, since the report of the treasurer has been submitted showing what a large indebtedness there is upon this property.

Much has been said this afternoon about whether this institution would live up to the letter and the spirit of its charter. If so, how do you explain that there are two members of the faculty, in direct violation of the charter (act of Feb. 9, 1821), now upon the self-perpetuating board of trustees?

The records of the District show that this university has loaned, at least in one instance, money at 4 per cent interest, \$16,000, on a piece of property which is assessed at less than \$8,000 for taxation. Would any insurance company, would any trust company, dare accept such a security?

This university is paying 5 per cent interest, as its own reports will show, on a part of its indebtedness. It has been published broadcast by the press of Washington that the university is in a bankrupt condition. It is only about six months ago that nearly every

day we picked up our morning paper, or evening paper, expecting to get some new items of fact. It was said at that time that even the president had acknowledged that to get the benefits of the Morrill Act was the one thing which would save the university from bankruptcy. In the history of this country has it ever been known at any other time that an institution came forward and sought the aid of Congress as a charity to save it from sinking?

We were told earlier this afternoon that President James had ulterior motives in opposing this bill. Has the University of George Washington any ulterior motives in seeking aid at this time? Can it be considered good business on the part of a university, that had an endowment fund eight years ago of only \$200,000 and a limited amount of equipment and buildings, to go into the business of paying high salaries for small services? In some instances it is said to have paid as high as \$6,000 a year for three hours of service a week. Is it good business in the conduct of a medical department for a university to pay its professors for the junior and senior classes \$1,000 a year, when the medical schools of higher standing get such services gratis, and when at the same time the reports show that the medical department and hospital is conducted at a loss?

I bring this question before you because it is a suggestion as to the business capacity of the institution that you are going to intrust this fund with, if you give it to the George Washington University.

I was told last evening that one year ago retrenchments were begun; that the \$6,000 salaries were cut in two; that the \$1,000 salaries of the medical professors were cut in two, and that it was necessary this year to make a loan of nearly \$70,000 to defray current expenses, while the professors in the medical department are now cut to \$100 a year salary.

To sum up, is it the function of Congress to rehabilitate a financially burdened institution by making it a recipient of the benefits provided in the Morrill Act?

I did have a few things noted here to say on another point, but Doctor Harlan has already referred to it, and perhaps it is not necessary that I should add anything, except to suggest that the George Washington University in equity to all interests represented, even if it were financially sound, could not be considered without question as eligible to the rights provided for in the Morrill Act. My own experience has shown that both sexes do not receive equal opportunities. The second Morrill Act, that of 1890, provides that no part of this fund shall go to a college which makes a distinction as to race or color. It was the boast of the senior medical class, of which I was a member, that they had run out a colored man. He was so white that he was registered without its being known that he was colored. And the class said that they would run the woman out, but they did not.

If the District of Columbia is to be made to share in the benefits of the Morrill Act, would not Howard University at the present time be a far more worthy institution to select? Though primarily organized for the colored race, it is open to both races, white and colored. It is open equally to both sexes. It is financially sound. Uncle Sam takes care of its funds. It is broader than the District in its interests. An agricultural and mechanical school at Howard Uni-

versity would be a boon to many colored men from our Southern States. No other institution would offer at the same time such a high degree of general education to this race, and it is a fact that over one-third of the population of the District of Columbia is of this race.

On the question of sectarianism I shall say but little. The history of George Washington University, as has been mentioned, shows that it was at one time Baptist. But the great benevolent spirit who has cared so much for certain Baptist institutions did not come to the aid of this institution—Mr. Rockefeller. Something needed to be done in the financial interests of the institution, as has been admitted. By making it nonsectarian, so long as it could show an endowment of \$200,000, and certain conditions of scholarship, it was eligible to the participation in the Carnegie retirement fund. It was placed upon that list; but, alas! that, too, has gone.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your indulgence, and I have the confidence that your honorable committee will make sure of the financial soundness and of the business and educational principles of any institutions seeking the privilege of the Morrill Act before reporting this bill favorably to the Senate.

I submit a memorandum of items copied from the District records and from the treasurer's report of the George Washington University. Though I have not seen the District records myself, I believe the copy to be correct, as it was made by a man in whose veracity I have perfect confidence.

(The memorandum referred to is as follows:)

MEMORANDUM.

(1) November 30, 1906: 1710 N street NW. Sold by trustees of private estate to C. W. Holmes, as trustee for the George Washington University; consideration, \$10 and assumption of a trust of \$5,500. See liber 3056, folio 64, land book, recorder's office, District of Columbia.

(2) December 10, 1907: 1710 N street NW. Sold by C. W. Holmes, as trustee of the George Washington University, to C. W. Needham and wife, consideration nominal. See liber 3056, folio 64, land book, recorder's office, District of Columbia.

(3) December 10, 1907: Deed of trust to C. W. Holmes and John B. Larner, trustees, on 1710 N street NW., by Needham and wife, to secure Chas. E. Marsh \$16,000 at 4 per cent, acknowledged as justly due Marsh by Needham and wife. (Deed not recorded till January 16, 1908.) See liber 3130, folio 133, land book, recorder's office, District of Columbia.)

(4) January 3, 1908: Release of deed of trust of the \$5,500 noted in the original sale to the university, November 30, 1906. See liber 3130, folio immediately following deed of trust in (3).

(5) Report of treasurer of George Washington University for fiscal year 1908-9, page 9. The following is noted under "Productive property:"

"Corcoran fund: Promissory note, secured by deed of trust on part lot 27, square 159; valuation, \$16,000; income, \$640."

NOTE.—Part of lot 27, square 159, is premises 1710 N street NW., the private residence of President C. W. Needham.

(6) Assessment books show that the total assessed valuation of 1710 N street NW., land and improvements, is \$7,580.

ADDITIONAL MEMORANDA.

Dr. FOLKMAR. I now present additional memoranda showing some facts concerning the financial condition of George Washington University.

(The memoranda referred to are as follows:)

1. From a "Statement of net receipts and expenditures" from the treasurer's report for 1907-8, "prepared for and approved by the finance committee," October 13, 1908:

Deficit as stated above.....	\$97, 888. 21
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Met as follows:

Proceeds of sale of Cutler House.....	14, 300. 00
Borrowed from building fund.....	\$15, 000. 00
Borrowed from Corcoran fund.....	52, 000. 00
Borrowed from banks.....	13, 000. 00

80, 000. 00

Difference of cash balance August 31, 1908, over September 1, 1907.....	3, 588. 21
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Total.....	97, 888. 21
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NOTE.—During the fiscal year 1907-8 obligations of former years were paid amounting to..... 9, 493. 11
Extraordinary repairs and constructions were made amounting to..... 8, 328. 82
Actual loss applicable to education..... 80, 066. 28

Total.....	97, 888. 21
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2. Report of President Charles W. Needham to the board of trustees, November 10, 1908, page 15:

"It is apparent that the university can not go forward on its present policy of advanced work, with increasing numbers of students, without a provision for the annual deficit. The liquid funds of the university will be exhausted this year."

3. From the George Washington University Bulletin, June, 1908, President Needham's commencement address, page 4:

"When one year ago we were compelled to choose between using the available funds of the university for a site, or putting so much of the funds, which could be thus properly used, into additional teachers and maintaining the policy of advance in educational work which had been adopted, we chose men and the maintenance of our new educational life."

4. From the George Washington Bulletin, convocation number, March, 1909, President Needham's report to the board of trustees, page 25. After quoting the Senate bill No. 530, introduced March 25, he says:

"The obtaining of this annual appropriation is of great importance to the university. Its passage means in time an appropriation equivalent to the interest on \$1,250,000 of endowment."

5. From statement of President Needham regarding the plans and work, June 21, 1909, page 12:

"Of the foregoing assets the productive investments in 1900 amounted to \$223,509.65. In 1908 they were \$127,740.91. This change in the productive assets was caused by the drain upon the funds occasioned by the increase in the cost of maintaining the university. The contributions toward the current expenses were insufficient to meet the annual deficits, and these funds, which were properly applicable, had to be used to pay the salaries and current expenses or close the doors of progress.

"We need to secure for the expenses next year, 1909-10, \$55,000 (exclusive of existing loans for this year's deficit) to keep the university going on its present plans. This budget has been approved by the board, and if the money is not provided it will again have to be paid out of existing assets. It is apparent that this process of meeting annual deficits out of the assets can not go on very long. The university must have financial support. If Congress will give to the District of Columbia the same consideration that it gives to every State and Territory and Hawaii and Porto Rico by extending the benefits of the Morrill Act to the District, and designate this university to receive the money, the appropriation would pay a little over half the deficit next year."

6. From report of the treasurer for the year ending August 31, 1909, page 8, it appears that—

The deficit for this year was.....	\$73, 640. 06
Met by borrowed money.....	\$47, 000. 00
Transfer from Corcoran fund.....	18, 642. 50
Sales of real estate.....	8, 122. 63

73, 165. 13

It further appears on the following page (9) that all that is now left of the original Corcoran endowment fund, \$210,000, which yielded an income of \$10,000 a year, is a promissory note, secured by deed of trust on part lot 27, square 159 (President Needham's residence), for \$16,000 at 4 per cent interest, and therefore yielding an income of only \$640 per annum. It is now called the "Corcoran fund," the "endowment" being dropped. For former name see "Reports prior to 1900," e. g., "President's annual report," 1897-98, page 29.

7. From "Historical Catalogue of the Columbian University," 1821-1891, page 13, published in 1891:

"In 1872 he (Mr. Corcoran) offered an estate near the city on condition that \$100,000 additional should be raised for a permanent endowment."

Statistics of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts endowed by Morrill Act.

COEDUCATIONAL, FORTY IN ALL.

1. Alabama Polytechnic Institute.
2. University of Arizona.
3. University of Arkansas.
4. University of California.
5. Colorado Agricultural College.
6. Connecticut Agricultural College.
7. University of Idaho.
8. University of Illinois.
9. Purdue University (Indiana).
10. Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
11. Kansas State Agricultural College.
12. State University of Kentucky.
13. Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College.
14. University of Maine.
15. Massachusetts Agricultural College.
16. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
17. Michigan Agricultural College.
18. University of Minnesota.
19. Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College.
20. University of Missouri.
21. Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.
22. Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
23. University of Nebraska.
24. University of Nevada.
25. New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
26. New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
27. Cornell University (New York).
28. North Dakota Agricultural College.
29. Ohio State University.
30. Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.
31. Oregon Agricultural College.
32. Pennsylvania State College.
33. Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
34. South Dakota College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
35. University of Tennessee.
36. Agricultural College of Utah.
37. University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.
38. State College of Washington.
39. University of Wyoming.
40. University of Wisconsin.

Institutions for colored students.

1. Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes (Alabama).
2. Branch Normal College (Arkansas).
3. State College for Colored Students (Delaware).
4. Florida State Normal and Industrial School.
5. Georgia State Industrial College.
6. Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for Colored Persons.
7. Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College (Louisiana).
8. Princess Anne Academy (Maryland).

9. Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College (Mississippi).
10. Lincoln Institute (Missouri).
11. Colored Agricultural and Normal University (Oklahoma).
12. Colored, Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College (South Carolina).
13. Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College (Texas).
14. West Virginia Colored Institute.
15. Hampton Institute (Virginia).

Colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts endowed by Morrill Act.

ADMITTING ONLY MEN, 12 IN ALL.

1. Delaware college.
2. University of the State of Florida.
3. Georgia State College of Agriculture.
4. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of Hawaii.
5. Maryland Agricultural College.
6. Rutgers Scientific School (New Jersey).

NOTE.—Women admitted in preparatory department.

7. North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
8. University of Porto Rico.
9. Clemson Agricultural College (South Carolina).
10. Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.
11. Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute.
12. West Virginia University.

COLORED.

1. Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race (North Carolina).

List of state universities and colleges that are coeducational, 66 in all.

1. Alabama Polytechnic Institute.
2. University of Alabama.
3. University of Arizona.
4. University of Arkansas.
5. University of California.
6. University of Colorado.
7. Colorado Agricultural College.
8. Connecticut Agricultural College.
9. State College for Colored Students (Delaware).
10. North Georgia Agricultural College.
11. University of Idaho.
12. University of Illinois.
13. Indiana University.
14. Purdue University (Indiana).
15. Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
16. State University of Iowa.
17. University of Kansas.
18. Kansas State Agricultural College.
19. State University of Kentucky.
20. Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College.
21. University of Maine.
22. Massachusetts Agricultural College.
23. University of Michigan.
24. Michigan Agricultural College.
25. University of Minnesota.
26. Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College.
27. Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College (colored) (Mississippi).
28. University of Mississippi.
29. University of Missouri.
30. Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.
31. Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
32. University of Montana.
33. University of Nebraska.
34. University of Nevada.
35. New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

36. New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
37. University of New Mexico.
38. New Mexico School of Mines.
39. Cornell University (New York).
40. University of North Carolina.
41. North Dakota Agricultural College.
42. State University and School of Mines (North Dakota).
43. Ohio University.
44. Ohio State University.
45. Miami University (Ohio).
46. University of Oklahoma.
47. Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.
48. Oregon Agricultural College.
49. University of Oregon.
50. Pennsylvania State College.
51. Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
52. University of South Carolina.
53. South Dakota Agricultural College.
54. South Dakota State School of Mines.
55. University of South Dakota.
56. University of Tennessee.
57. University of Texas.
58. Agricultural College of Utah.
59. University of Utah.
60. University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.
61. University of Virginia.
62. State College of Washington.
63. University of Washington.
64. West Virginia University.
65. University of Wisconsin.
66. University of Wyoming.

List of state universities and colleges that are not coeducational, 16.

1. Colorado School of Mines.
2. Delaware College.
3. University of the State of Florida.
4. University of Georgia.
5. Maryland Agricultural College.
6. Michigan College of Mines.
7. Montana State School of Mines.
8. Rutgers College (New Jersey).
9. Agricultural and Mechanical College for Colored Race (North Carolina).
10. North Carolina College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts.
11. South Carolina Military Academy.
12. Clemson Agricultural College (South Carolina).
13. Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.
14. Virginia Polytechnic Institute.
15. Virginia Military Institute.
16. College of William and Mary (Virginia).

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to those who have presented this matter to the committee. It is 12 o'clock, and we can not have any further hearing now.

Doctor NEEDHAM. I shall be glad to file a statement with reference to the coeducational part which has just been referred to; and I may desire to file a statement in reply to Mrs. Folkmar.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. Has there been a statement made here which will show clearly and concisely and accurately the financial condition of the university?

Doctor NEEDHAM. Yes; it was filed in connection with my statement this morning.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. The statement which has been filed covers all those points?

Doctor NEEDHAM. It covers everything up to date.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. Have you any loans outstanding? Do you have some money loaned?

Doctor NEEDHAM. Yes, we have; and it is shown here.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. And the character of the mortgages is shown?

Doctor NEEDHAM. Yes. I will file a statement with reference to the coeducational question. I do not care to argue it.

Senator CRAWFORD. I suggest that it be filed and printed with the hearing.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. It can be filed and printed.

FINAL STATEMENT OF DR. CHARLES W. NEEDHAM.

Dr. NEEDHAM. Mr. Chairman, in concluding this hearing, which you have so patiently and courteously accorded to us, permit me to say a final word in reference to the development of the university in the last ten years as showing its trend. We have not reached our ideals or the goal toward which we are striving, but we have made decided progress. The want of proper financial support has prevented the full progress we hoped for. Our constant aim has been to give to the District of Columbia a true university doing work in all those branches of higher learning that are required for the young men and young women who are permanently or temporarily resident in the District. A word now regarding the progress of the university: The university opened its present session with a very satisfactory registration. The total number of students registered for the first semester is 1,308. There is good ground for hope that the usual number will register on the first of February for the second semester. If this expectation is realized, the total registration for the year will be increased to over 1,400. The registration to date, by colleges and departments, is as follows:

Graduate school.....	72
College of arts and sciences.....	284
College of engineering and mechanic arts.....	172
College of the political sciences.....	55
Teachers' college.....	81
Division of architecture.....	61
Department of law.....	306
Department of medicine.....	113
Department of dentistry.....	26
College of pharmacy.....	87
College of veterinary medicine.....	51

Total..... 1,308

Ten years ago there were registered, during the academic year 1899-1900, 1,093 students (excluding for comparison a small summer school). Of these, 442 were in the arts and science work, distributed, 91 in the college, 252 in the Corcoran scientific school, and 99 in graduate studies; 651 were in the professional schools, distributed, 367 in law and jurisprudence, 213 in medicine, and 71 in dentistry. There were 209 more students in the professional schools than there were in arts and sciences.

In the present year, 1909-10, registration not yet completed, there are 1,308, distributed as follows. (I exclude the veterinary college and college of pharmacy, for the purpose of this comparison.)

In the professional schools.....	445
In arts and science.....	725

a decrease of 206 in the professional schools, while the number of students in arts and science has increased 283. This increase has been actually made, I may say, in the last five years.

If we examine the figures in detail, we find that ten years ago the college of arts, which included all that was taught in the political sciences, had 91 students, and the Corcoran scientific school—which included in its courses architecture and teaching—had 252 students.

To-day our college of arts, including the political-science college, has 339 students, and the colleges of engineering, architecture, and teaching have 314—a gain of 248 in the arts work and 62 in the mechanic arts and teaching. In our present undergraduate student body there are 172 young women and 481 young men—nearly 74 per cent men in this work. In addition to this increase in numbers, there has been an improvement in the quality of the student material. The student body ten years ago was composed of what we now call “half-day” students. There were a few in the college—less than 100—who gave their full time. The rest of the students in the undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools were evening students who were employed through the day. Fifty per cent of these men were of fine quality, as good as we have now. The remaining half were of inferior quality to do work of college grade. Many of them were admitted experimentally and some were of advanced age. By raising and enforcing the standards of admission prevailing to-day and adopting the present methods of teaching, we have eliminated from the student body those who were unfit from any cause to do the college work. The result has been to give us a full student body averaging well with the 50 per cent of the better students in 1901-2. In other words, we now have a student body of over 1,300 that averages as high in all respects as did the best half of the student body in 1900.

We have added largely to the teaching staff; men who give their entire time to the work.

The new library facilities constitute another and one of the most important causes of the increase in the number of students. In 1900 there was no librarian and practically no modern books upon any subject. The library room was cared for by the janitor and used by the students as a lounging and conversation room. To-day we have a well-selected library under the care of a very competent librarian, with an assistant well qualified to carry on the work. In addition there are student assistants having charge, under the librarian, of the departmental libraries. Mr. Schmidt, the librarian, with the assistance of the library committee, has made careful selections of books adapted to the needs of our students. The library is catalogued and is in constant use by our students.

The total number of books is as follows:

In arts and sciences.....	volumes..	34,039
In law.....	do.....	4,905
In medicine.....	do.....	2,560
Making a total of.....	do.....	41,504

With the facilities furnished by the Congressional Library, the Carnegie Library, and over 30 departmental libraries in the city of Washington, our students have as good library facilities to-day as can be found in any institution.

Another cause of increase in the number of the students is the student organizations. There are now 16 fraternities and 3 sororities, as against 6 fraternities and 1 sorority in 1900; 4 debating societies (including the congress), as against 1 in 1900. In athletics and sports we have football teams, baseball teams, track teams, rifle teams, and some boating. There were no athletic organizations in 1900. In all of these activities the college spirit has grown and considerable reputation has been made for the university.

There were no student publications in 1900. To-day we have two student publications—one a weekly paper and the other the annual.

These student organizations and activities have created a decided college spirit and have united our student body into some semblance of solidarity, and given a special interest and more thoroughness in the whole work not known before.

Our faculties have been well organized. Faculty meetings are held monthly throughout the academic year. The president's council holds monthly meetings and the university council meets three or four times throughout the year. Such meetings were rarely held in arts and sciences prior to 1902, except to pass students after examination. The faculty and council meetings give opportunities for full and free discussion of all educational matters. The courses and administration are discussed, giving to each the benefit of the wisdom and the knowledge of all upon these topics. These activities both in the faculties and in the student body have created an *esprit de corps* that could not be secured in any other way, and which justifies the laborious and untiring efforts required to maintain them. In no other way could the marked changes in the college work have been brought about.

The increase in the number of students in arts and sciences has put the emphasis where it should be. This work is and must always be the center of every true university. From it the scholarly spirit spreads into the professional schools and raises the standards there. No university can become well rounded and thorough as an educational agency that does not place the emphasis of its work in the college.

The reduced numbers in the professional schools do not mean retrogression for the university. The cause is to be found in the well-considered advances in standards of admission, work, and the requirements for graduation. The requirement of full-day work in the medical school has caused a heavy loss. This requirement has been necessary to meet the increasing standards in medical education. Four thousand hours are now required of students for graduation if we continue our membership in the national association. The standards set by the association are now practically insisted upon in the older States to pass medical boards. The greater proportion of these hours must be given to laboratory and clinical instruction. Such work can not be carried on successfully by students working in the daytime and studying only in the evening. Our registration in the medical department compares favorably, as to numbers and quality of students, with other medical schools. In the law department we have made a great advance, which is well recognized through the country. Over half of our first-year class are college graduates and others have had one or more years in college, and the numbers and income from this department have increased over last year.

Time will not permit me to detail the advances made in laboratory facilities and work in various courses in the university, where such method of education is practicable. This work and these facilities are many times greater now than they were in 1900.

This advance and work we ought to maintain. The needs for it are demonstrated beyond any question. There is no part of our work that has not fully justified itself to the patrons and to everyone who has taken or will take time to examine it carefully. Whether we maintain this splendid advance and pass these advantages on to the generations to come depends upon the fidelity, courage, and persevering efforts of those who believe in better education for the District.

In bringing about these changes and meeting the demands of the District the university has expended large sums of money. These moneys have been honestly applied to the expansion of the work. We have been doing unaided the work which the state institutions have been doing for the States. The state institutions have for many years received large appropriations from the public funds to carry on this line of work. We have demonstrated at great cost to the university that this work is demanded in the District; that the students located here must be served within the District. We appeal to Congress as the legislative body of the District to maintain this work unimpaired.

STATEMENTS ON BEHALF OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. Is there anyone else here who wishes to be heard against the bill? Do you wish to speak, Mr. Miller?

Mr. MILLER. I would like to have five minutes.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. The committee can not hear you now; it is 12 o'clock.

Mr. MILLER. Will you allow us to file statements on the part of the Howard University?

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. You will be permitted to file statements representing Howard University.

Mr. MILLER. If you will permit us to file those statements I will see that they come in.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. File them with the clerk and they will be inserted in the hearing.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. We are much obliged to you all for coming here and giving this interview. The committee will now stand adjourned.

(The committee thereupon, at 12 o'clock meridian, adjourned).

(The statements referred to are as follows:)

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT OF DR. J. R. WILDER, REPRESENTING THE CIVIC CLUB OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Doctor WILDER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I ask your indulgence for a moment while I venture to say a word in behalf of Howard University.

Howard University occupies a unique position among the educational institutions of the nation. There are other distinctly negro institutions that give a liberal training, but a mere glance at their curricula will disclose the fact that as compared with Howard University they rank as schools of secondary instruction. Howard University is the recognized national institution for the higher education of the negro. It is so recognized not only by the negro himself, but by the philanthropists of the country, and by the Congress of the nation as well. It is to Howard University that the negro applies to-day for higher instruction in science, art, and letters, and it is to Howard University that the negro must apply in the future for the higher training in agriculture. This becomes imperative, because the negro agricultural schools of the southland merely give him a training in the various arts and crafts pertaining to agriculture, but do not equip him adequately in the real science of agriculture, which presupposes a liberal education. And the recognized institutions for the higher training in agriculture of the North and the West, like the other institutions of those sections, do not give the negro that cordial welcome so necessary for the fullest and best development. So that the black man from necessity must turn to Howard University for his higher training in agriculture.

That Howard University so favorably situated at the national capital may be able to properly meet the new demands that will be made upon her, we respectfully ask that this committee recommend to the Congress of the United States that the District of Columbia be recognized in the apportionment of the Morrill fund, and that Howard University be generously remembered in that apportionment. That the negro needs the higher training in agriculture is self-evident, and it is equally apparent that in the final results of such training the nation itself must be the chief beneficiary. A nation's prosperity depends upon the maintenance of its sources of wealth. Cotton is to-day the chief staple of this country, contributing more than any other to individual and national prosperity. That the cotton of this country is to-day almost entirely produced by negro labor, ignorant and unskilled, needs no argument. But, gentlemen of the committee, in the competition of the near future, if this country is to maintain its primacy in the production of this important agricultural product, measures must be taken to give the leaders among these laborers proper scientific training.

Under trained leadership, where to-day the negro produces one bale of cotton, two bales will be produced. Where to-day the soil has lost its fertility, under the quickening touch of science it will become revitalized and again prove a source of wealth to the nation. Indeed, gentlemen of the committee, in the final analysis, it is a matter of economic importance to the Government itself that the great body of negro laborers now producing the chief staple of the nation should be properly trained under the direction of leaders thoroughly equipped in all of the sciences that pertain to agriculture. Howard University, now the recognized national institution for the higher training of the negro, should be encouraged to extend this training to agriculture, that she may have a great agricultural normal school, from which may annually go men with knowledge, power, and skill, fully equipped to direct the millions of black workers in the southland.

Howard University, fortunate in location; honorable, aye, brilliant in past achievements, big with promise for future greatness and usefulness, has earned and richly merits a share in the bounty given by the National Government for agricultural and mechanical institutions throughout the country.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF PROF. KELLY MILLER, OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I was glad to listen to Doctor Harlan's able and exhaustive argument in behalf of the George Washington University. His protest against my amendment to the proposed measure was salutary for its mildness. And well might it be, for our attitude is based upon the simple principle of justice and equity.

Doctor Harlan expresses the kindest sentiment for the colored race in general and for Howard University in particular. No one who knows the broad catholic sympathies of Doctor Harlan and his traditions could for a moment question the genuineness of this expression. I want, on behalf of the colored race and of Howard University, to reciprocate this expression of good will as far as we have the power to do so.

With just and pardonable pride Doctor Harlan refers to his traditions in this behalf. If there is any man now living to whom the colored race owes a debt of gratitude beyond all others, that man is John M. Harlan, the illustrious father of a distinguished son. For more than a quarter of a century he has stood up right and down straight, like the Hebrew prophets of old, proclaiming the equal application of law to all without partiality or favor. It is in the spirit of the doctrine of Judge Harlan that I am asking that you apply the provisions of the Morrill fund to all the citizens of the District, white and black alike.

We are not ungrateful for what Congress is already doing for us; nor are we ungenerous toward the George Washington University. I should indeed be glad if provision might be made for that university, putting it on a footing with the great schools of the nation. We would not subtract from this institution a single dollar which Congress is willing to bestow. But to ask us to surrender the simple principle of justice and equity involved in this issue, fraught as such surrender might be with detrimental influence on the larger application of the Morrill fund, is more than even the son of Judge Harlan ought to ask of the colored race.

I am glad that Doctor Harlan is so confident that Congress will in the future be as generous to Howard University as the widening area of our needs demand. We shall be glad to avail ourselves of his proffer of good will and assistance whatever the fate of the pending measure may be.

Doctor Harlan mentioned the fact that Congress during the past thirty years has appropriated more than a million dollars to Howard University. This is indeed a princely sum in the aggregate, but the university has made equivalent and more than equivalent returns in service rendered to the national weal. We have sent throughout this nation during these years over 2,000 graduates in the

several professions and callings of life, who are found in every State and city where the colored race reside and who to a man are doing their full share to help lift the load of ignorance and degradation that hangs as a millstone about the neck of the nation. I do not believe that the Government has spent any other million dollars upon which it has received and will receive such magnificent national returns.

Within the past eighteen months ex-President Roosevelt, President Taft, Andrew Carnegie, and Ambassador Bryce have spoken upon our platform. Each one of these celebrities has given his testimony to the great national service rendered by Howard University, and has commended the wisdom of the national appropriations to this institution, not merely as a matter of principle, but as a wise and self-interested national policy.

But, Mr. Chairman, Doctor Harlan's appeal for the George Washington University is made to the Congress not in its national character, but in its capacity as the local legislature for the District of Columbia. This is precisely the ground on which we are asking a division of the fund. Surely Congress, as the District legislature, would not discriminate against any class of citizens on account of race or color. Indeed, it is forbidden to do so by the Constitution itself. No state legislature can make any provision for one race without making a corresponding provision for the other. If such a case of discrimination ever comes up for decision before the Supreme Court, though the majority may be perverse, there is sure to be one dissenting voice in the person of that patriotic jurist, Justice John M. Harlan.

I trust, Mr. Chairman, that the George Washington University will see the wisdom of a united effort to secure the local application of this fund and of a just and equitable division after it has been secured.

REPLY OF DOCTOR NEEDHAM TO MRS. FOLKMAR.

Dr. Charles W. Needham, president of the George Washington University, subsequently submitted the following statement:

*Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: Replying to some of the statements of the Woman's Professional League presented by Mrs. Folkmar, I beg to say:

1. (a) The arts and science department of the George Washington University is strictly coeducational. Women are matriculated upon the same standards of admission as men. They attend the same classes and are treated upon an equality with men in every way.

(b) The law school is not open to women, excepting courses in patent law and in the graduate department for the master of laws degree, where women can be admitted upon application to the executive committee of the board of trustees. I do not recall the case referred to where a woman was admitted to this course, was absent for a year, and then refused admission upon return. The case of Mrs. Bailey may possibly be referred to. She was admitted to the gradu-

ate course, took the master of laws degree, for which she registered. She then applied for permission to register for the degree of master of diplomacy. The course in diplomacy has never been open to women and she was therefore not admitted to that course. She was allowed to take special subjects in that course and was given certificates for her work. This degree has been regarded as one for men intending to enter the consular or diplomatic service.

(c) The medical school for many years was not open to women, and the faculty have been somewhat divided on the subject since my administration. I urged the opening of the doors to women. Four years ago the faculty approved the recommendation upon two conditions; first, that women should be entered to the freshman class only, and, second, that the dean should report the applications to the executive committee of the board of trustees, this committee to pass finally upon the applications.

The first condition was to avoid any objections by students in the classes that had been entered under the old policy. The second condition was for the purpose of administering the new policy conservatively and preventing the registration of women who might technically come within the educational requirements, but for substantial reasons might not be desirable students. To avoid throwing the whole responsibility and criticism upon the dean in undesirable cases, the provision was adopted referring these cases to the executive committee of the board upon the recommendation of the dean. We have admitted some excellent women students under this rule, who are now in the department.

Two years ago we had an application from a woman who had taken a two-years' course in another college and desired to enter the then third-year class. This class had no women in it; the class had commenced their course under the old rule, by which women were not admitted. I told Dean Phillips that he might submit the question to the class, and if they did not object to a woman's being admitted he might recommend her, she being in every other way acceptable. The canvass of the class disclosed the fact that a large majority were strongly opposed to the admission of a woman, and consequently she was not admitted.

The following year Mrs. Folkmar, the speaker for the Woman's Professional League, who had taken three years of medical work in other schools, applied for admission and advanced standing in the then fourth-year class (the third-year class referred to the year previous). I again told the dean that she could be admitted only with the consent of the class, it being the last class that had been registered under the old arrangement. On the morning of the meeting of the executive committee I inquired of the dean by telephone if the consent of the class had been given, and he replied that the class had agreed that she could come in. She registered, and soon after a committee of the class waited upon me and claimed their rights to be heard. I informed them that I understood they had been heard and had consented to the registration. They denied it, and the dean, being called in, admitted that he had not canvassed the class, but said he had "thought it would be all right." This presented a very unpleasant situation. The men felt, and had cause to feel, that they had been improperly treated, having had the matter submitted to them the year before and their views being known. Mrs. Folkmar, the

speaker for the Woman's Professional League, was immediately advised of the situation. She called upon me, and I said to her that of course she had the legal right to remain in the class, but I feared it would be unpleasant for her, as it was practically impossible to wholly control the students in the professional schools regarding their conduct. She said she had talked with the dean and understood the situation. She then made a proposition to me, which she afterwards put in a letter, copy of which is given below. I referred the matter to the dean. She had some further conversation with him about it, and he conferred with the class, with the result that Mrs. Folkmar, the speaker for the Professional Woman's League, put her proposition in writing, which reads as follows:

1444 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1908.

Dr. W. F. R. PHILLIPS,
Dean Medical Department,
The George Washington University.

DEAR SIR: Referring to a recent interview in which you informed me that there is still a feeling of dissatisfaction among a majority of the male students of the senior class because of my presence in that class and the prospects of my graduating with it, I wish to say that in order to avoid the continuance of such feeling so far as I am personally a factor in it, I am willing to be considered and carried as a special student if consistent with the regulations of the medical school under the following conditions:

1. That I remain in the senior class until the end of the present semester so as to enable me to complete the courses that are completed the first semester.
2. That at the beginning of the second semester I may be classed as a special student in (a) mental diseases, to be taken with the senior class, (b) practice and surgery and as an elective therapeutics, with the third-year class, and (c) hygiene as an elective with the second-year class.
3. That I may take such clinical work with the third-year class or as may otherwise be specially arranged for and approved as will meet the requirements for graduation.
4. That at the end of the school year I be examined apart from or with the senior class as may be arranged for and be agreeable to the professors concerned, and if successful that I be given my diploma at any convenient date subsequent to commencement but prior to date when application must be made to appear before the medical examining board of the District of Columbia at their summer meeting as a candidate for license to practice, the formal announcement of my graduation being deferred to the fall convocation, the possession of a diploma being necessary for permission to appear before the District board for examination for license to practice. My desire to appear before the District board at as early a date as possible is to be in a position to avail myself of the special offer that has been made me to take charge of the summer practice of a physician expecting to leave the city on a vacation about July next.

Yours, respectfully,

ELNORA C. FOLKMAR.

This letter was laid before the faculty, and on the report of the dean regarding his conversation with the class it was accepted and the arrangement for her to go on was completed. So far as I know, or have been advised, this arrangement with Mrs. Folkmar, the speaker for the Woman's Professional League, was carried out strictly in accordance with her letter. She herself in various ways tried to break her own agreement, insisting on going into classes which she had agreed not to do, and at last claiming her diploma with the class, which she had agreed not to do, and in other ways making herself somewhat disagreeable.

It was an unfortunate case, such as will arise occasionally in the administration of any institution. We did the best we could under the circumstances to create harmony and give Mrs. Folkmar the benefit of the work and enable her to earn the degree, which she has received. In all departments of the university where women are

admitted there is no difference whatever in the requirements for admission of women, except as above stated, and those for men.

2. In reference to the \$16,000 loan referred to by Mrs. Folkmar, I may say that this was not a loan, but was a purchase of a house and lot to be occupied by the president. The property is worth several thousand dollars more than the investment.

3. In reference to the action of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the annual report of the Foundation will show that it was a difference of view regarding the administration of the retirement privilege which caused the severance of the connection.

The statement made that the university had loaned to me \$16,000 at 4 per cent is not in accordance with the facts. The facts are as follows:

In the fall of 1906 the question of my compensation as president and professor in the law school was considered and it was agreed that certain free money of the university should be invested in a house for the president. The property was selected, the cost price being \$11,500. This property had to be changed and repaired, the cost of such changes being estimated at \$3,500; \$16,000 was appropriated for the purchase and refitting of the house. The property was purchased subject to a mortgage of \$5,500, maturing in one year, and the title was taken by the treasurer of the university, who made the contracts for the repairs. After the work was begun it was discovered that there was a tile sewer under the house and that the plumbing could not be increased on account of the size of the pipes. It was necessary, therefore, to take out the old sewer and plumbing. This involved a heavy additional expense. It was found also that the heating apparatus was defective and inadequate, and a new heating plant had to be installed, the result being that the repairs on the house cost very much more than had been estimated. After considering the matter and the desirability of some further improvements to be made, I sold a small place in the country and offered to furnish the university the remainder of the money needed over the \$16,000, to put the house in good order. This was done and when the mortgage matured, in 1907, I furnished \$5,500 to pay off the mortgage, making the total cost of the house amount to about \$21,500. After this was done it was thought best that the treasurer should convey the property to me to secure the \$5,500 which I had furnished, and for me to give back a trust deed on the property for the \$16,000 advanced by the university; the university to have the right to dispose of the house at any time when it desired to do so, and reimburse itself out of the sale for the moneys it had advanced. Whatever balance was left would go to reimburse me for what I had personally advanced. In the meantime I have paid the taxes and interest on the money supplied by the university for the use of the house. The interest for the first year was 5 per cent, in 1907 it was reduced to 4 per cent.

MEMORIAL OF DR. EDMUND J. JAMES, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

In re George Washington University—A memorial addressed to the Congress of the United States concerning the proposition to appropriate money from the Federal Treasury for a private institution in the District of Columbia, known as "George Washington University."

[N. B. Every friend to public education is kindly disposed to George Washington University. This institution, under one name or another (it has had three distinct names), has a long record of useful service behind it, and we must all hope for it that it will obtain ample endowment to enable it to continue its good work; but we must oppose its request for a federal subsidy on the grounds given below.

It is a matter of regret that in opposing what appears to us to be an entirely illegitimate proposition we are forced into what may seem unfriendly criticism of a worthy enterprise; but George Washington University has made this issue itself by its improper request, and the public welfare requires plain speaking.

We are not opposing the George Washington University, but we are opposing the proposition to grant a federal subsidy to a private institution.]

PROPOSITIONS DISCUSSED IN THE FOLLOWING MEMORIAL.

1. The question of extending the benefits of the Morrill acts to the people of the District of Columbia is not at all involved in the question of granting a federal subsidy to the private institution known as "George Washington University," since Congress may provide for such participation in other and better ways. The George Washington University is a private institution pure and simple, and as such should not be made the recipient of grants from the Public Treasury. This is true even if it is a nonsectarian institution, upon which point there is grave doubt. Congress could not possibly distinguish between it and the other institutions in the District which are openly and honestly sectarian, and which also do a valuable public service in the very lines in which George Washington University claims a monopoly. (See p. 3.)

2. If Congress wishes to select a private institution as a beneficiary of its bounty, it should not select one which has such an uncertain record upon the subject of sectarianism as the George Washington University. He is a bold man indeed who in the face of the facts of this vacillating record declares that George Washington University is a nonsectarian institution. (See p. 5.)

3. If Congress wishes to select a private or sectarian institution as its agent for the expenditure of public funds, it should at least select one which has shown itself skillful and reliable in the management of its own finances. This can hardly be asserted of George Washington University in the light of its financial history. (See p. 12.)

4. In the disposition of the Morrill funds the Federal Government should not follow the bad example of a few States, set more than forty years ago. This is especially true, since it is now plain that no one of these States would to-day follow such an example itself if it were free from the entangling alliances of the early days. The comparison of George Washington University with Cornell is a very unhappy and misleading one indeed. (See p. 14.)

5. If the people of the District of Columbia wish to share in the benefits of the Morrill acts, they should also be willing to bear their fair share of the burdens involved in matching federal by local appro-

priations, as other States and Territories have done, nearly all of which have contributed largely from their own funds to increase the Morrill grant. The people of many different States in the Union are taxing themselves at present for the support of state universities and agricultural colleges, but they do not exactly see how this constitutes a reason for taxing themselves still further to support a private institution in the District of Columbia. (See p. 16.)

6. But it would be better ten times over for the Federal Government to assume the entire expense, thus relieving the people of the District of all burden, rather than to throw the vast weight of its influence to the policy of supporting private and sectarian institutions out of the Public Treasury.

7. The Federal Government has undoubtedly the legal right to dispose of the Morrill fund in the District as the state governments have done in the States, but it has no moral right to traverse, as is proposed in this bill, the whole line of American educational development, to run counter to the whole tendency of modern progress in this field, and, so far as in it lies, by its example to help break down the principle established by the hardly won victory of a century, namely, that there should be no subsidies from the Public Treasury to private or sectarian institutions.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

There is a proposition now before Congress providing for a grant of money to the District of Columbia equal to the annual appropriations made to the various States and Territories for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and assigning the said sum of money to the George Washington University, a private institution in the District of Columbia.

Identical bills have been introduced to this effect in the Senate (S. 530, introduced March 25, 1909), and in the House of Representatives (H. R. 12343, introduced December 6, 1909), and a determined effort is being made by the friends of the institution concerned to secure the passage of the measure.

Nobody outside of the District of Columbia would have supposed that a measure of this sort could possibly receive the support of the Federal Congress; and even after it passed the Senate of the United States by a unanimous vote in the closing hours of the last Congress, it was felt by the friends of public education that this was one of those occasional acts of legislation which slip through by accident and would be checked before its final enactment into law or by which one house approves a measure with the expectation and sometimes the determination that the other house shall kill it. But now that identical bills have been introduced in both houses, proposing to make a grant from the Public Treasury in aid of a private institution, and the statement has been quite generally made throughout the country that the bill is sure to pass, its friends having secured pledges enough to put it through, no matter what the opposition may be, it is beginning to attract some attention throughout the country.

Under cover of providing for the need of education in agriculture and the mechanic arts in the District of Columbia, will be thus begun the policy of the support of private institutions in the District out of the Federal Treasury, a policy which the whole experience of

this country condemns as full of danger to the peace and efficiency of public education. If Congress deems it wise to establish a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts in the District of Columbia at federal expense, it should create a college for that purpose either under its own immediate control and supervision or under the control of the authorities of the District, constituted by Congress, and not pass the money over to the support of one or more private institutions.

There are three other private institutions in the city of Washington, each one of which is just as well entitled to such a federal grant as the George Washington University, namely, the Catholic University of America, the Georgetown University under the patronage of the Jesuit Order, and the American University under the patronage of the Methodist Church.

The two former are well-endowed institutions of high standing with long records of active and useful service behind them, and the last, not yet opened, has the beginnings of a fine plant for higher instruction.

If Congress undertakes to subsidize George Washington University, the other three institutions will be compelled as a mere matter of self-preservation to secure similar subsidies, and we shall soon see an elaborate system of private schools and colleges and universities in the city of Washington, supported in whole or in part from the Federal Treasury.

This matter has been fought through in most of the States of the American Union to a successful finish, and the policy has been once for all definitely established that no public money shall go to a private institution. Only in this way can the true interests of public education be safeguarded.

It must be emphasized again that in effect this is a project to endow private institutions at the expense of the Federal Treasury. If it were a scheme fathered only by a State or Territory, it would be bad in itself, but not likely to have the far reaching evil effect upon public policy among the States which federal action is sure to have.

No satisfactory argument has yet been advanced for this measure, except that its passage will greatly benefit George Washington University, which happens to be in a very bad way financially.

But this is hardly a satisfactory reason for reversing the policy of a century and throwing the immense weight of the example of the Federal Government on the side of a division of public funds among the private institutions of the country.

The situation is a serious one. This is a dangerous proposition and ought to be opposed by every citizen who looks with disfavor upon the attempt made over and over again to support private institutions out of the Public Treasury. The situation is not changed by the fact that it is proposed to add the Secretary of Agriculture and other public officials to the board of trustees of said private institution. In fact, this makes the scheme so much the more dangerous, viewed as to its effect in the long run, and would commit the Federal Government still more completely to the support of this private enterprise.

Proper consideration of this measure with opportunity for all to be heard, will dispose of it and similar measures in the future for all time to come. The policy involved in the passage of this bill would

lead directly and quickly to the sacrifice of our American plan of keeping public and private institutions thoroughly separate.

It is quite within the bounds of truth to say that the original instinct characteristic of every American citizen against any such union of public and private educational enterprises has settled in the past few years into a deep and ineradicable conviction that every step looking in this direction should be opposed. Nine-tenths of all Americans who have a real understanding of the details of this proposition will be bitterly opposed to its passage.

IS THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY A SECTARIAN INSTITUTION?

It will be noted that in the argument thus far no reference is made to the sectarian or nonsectarian character of the George Washington University. The objection to this appropriation is based upon the simple fact that the George Washington University is a private institution and as such should not receive support from the Federal Treasury.

But the friends of this measure have attempted to draw a distinction between the appropriation of money to George Washington University and to the other private institutions in the District of Columbia on the ground that George Washington University is a nonsectarian institution, and the Catholic University of America, the Georgetown University under the control of the Jesuit order, and the American University under the control of the Methodists are sectarian institutions.

Whether the three last mentioned are sectarian or not, the first two of them have certainly done a great public service to the District of Columbia and to the country at large, and one may say to the world, for that matter, and the third has a promising future before it fully equal to that of the others.

But there is no more reason for calling the medical school, the law school, the dental school, the engineering school, or the school of letters or sciences of the Catholic University or the Georgetown University sectarian than for applying the same term to similar departments in the George Washington University. Whatever may be said of the Catholics and their management of their own institutions, they certainly throw open the use of their schools and hospitals upon the fullest and freest terms to everybody in the community, and I have never heard that any discrimination was practiced in their professional or technical schools against Protestants or Jews.

Now, the George Washington University has wrongly undertaken to maintain that it is the only institution in the city of Washington giving engineering courses.

It will be noted that in their argument they include under engineering courses a large number of subjects, such as the English language, mathematical science, natural science, physical science, mechanical science, the expense of which they propose to pay out of the Morrill appropriation.

Now, the Georgetown University and the Catholic University of America certainly give instruction in all of these subjects as well as the George Washington University, and the Catholic University of America, according to its last catalogue, 1909-10, provides, in addition, a full course of four years leading to the degree of bachelor of

science in civil engineering, one leading to the degree of bachelor of science in electrical engineering, one leading to the degree of bachelor of science in chemical engineering; and doubtless the Georgetown University will ere long be compelled to follow the same course, if for no other reason, in order to get its share of this fund. Surely, the above fact must have escaped the notice of the men who drew up the memorial for the George Washington University.^a

The plain fact is, that if Congress were to make an appropriation to the George Washington University, it could not possibly find a basis on which to resist similar demands on the part of the other private institutions in the District of Columbia, even though they are avowedly sectarian, and it is a perfectly well known fact that some of the friends of these institutions are supporting the George Washington University project with the very natural and proper idea that if George Washington University secures federal aid it can not be refused to the institutions in which they are interested.

But inasmuch as the friends of this measure have insisted that George Washington University is not a sectarian institution, it will be well to look up the record which this institution has made on this subject.

George Washington University is the old Columbian University with another name, a name, by the way, which has proved misleading, in that it has somehow or other identified this institution in the minds of some people with the legacy by George Washington for the establishment of a national university. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no connection whatever between this institution and any institution which George Washington had in mind in the District of Columbia. The name Columbian University was changed by the trustees on January 8, 1904, to the George Washington University. This did not mean any change in the spirit or attitude of the Columbian University. In fact, the George Washington University is simply the Columbian University under another name. The funds, buildings, trustees, faculty, students, and debts remained the same as when the name was Columbian University.

The Columbian University was the outgrowth of, or rather was simply an enlargement of, the old Columbian College, an institution which received a charter from the Federal Government in 1821.

The Columbian College owes its origin to the zeal of a Christian denomination for an educated ministry. The Rev. Luther Rice, in the year 1817, conceived the idea of founding a college in the city of Washington for the education of gospel ministers in the special service of the Baptist denomination of Christians. The board of trustees at its first meeting, March 5, 1821, resolved that the college should be divided into two departments, the classical and the theological.

The first circular of the college, June 27, 1821, bore on its forefront the following statement: "This institution, originated by the Baptist General Convention, is founded on the most liberal principles." (See Historical Catalogue of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., p. 6.)

^a The Rector of the Catholic University, Dr. Thomas J. Shahan, in a letter to the Washington Star of January 15, 1909, calls attention to the fact that the Catholic University has fully developed courses in engineering, while the president of George Washington University has said, in a public document over his signature, that the institution he represents is the only one in the District offering such courses.

The seventh clause of the first charter ran as follows:

Persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected trustees, nor shall any person either as president, professor, tutor, or pupil be refused admittance into said college or denied any of the privileges, immunities, or advantages thereof for or on account of his sentiments in matters of religion.

But it will be noted that from the beginning, in spite of this clause, which is the same as in the present charter, the majority of the trustees and the president of the university were members of the Baptist Church.

In other words, it was from the first a nonsectarian institution under the control of a religious denomination, and it has practically remained so ever since. All the presidents of the institution have been Baptists, and all but two Baptist clergymen, and until recently a majority of the trustees have been Baptists, and may continue to be so, for anything which the charter contains to the contrary.^a

As to the spirit in which this nonsectarian institution under denominational control was managed may be mentioned the fact that in 1869 it reorganized its theological school into a nonsectarian theological school on the hypothesis that the country should have a theological school open to all citizens in which they could study scientific theology as distinct from the practical theology of specific denominations. The idea was a good one, but the manner in which the Columbian College carried out the proposition was, to say the least, interesting, in view of the fact that it claimed to be a non-sectarian institution. It refused to give its degrees to students who were not recommended by evangelical churches. In other words, this nonsectarian institution under Baptist control declined to give theological degrees in its nonsectarian theological school to Jews or Catholics, no matter how high a record they might make in pursuit of these studies.

It was the general impression throughout the country that this was a Baptist institution, and it is so classed in the reports of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1894 and the following years down to 1897, those reports being based upon statements from the institution itself.

In the course of time, however, it became evident that the non-sectarian institution under the control of the Baptist denomination was not getting that support from the public which its trustees thought it deserved. As a result, in the year 1897 it applied to Congress for a change in its charter, by which two-thirds of the trustees and the president of the institution should always be members of the Baptist denomination. This change was made, and it is very significant of the policy pursued by the Columbian University before the change in its charter that it was not found necessary to make any change in the board of trustees or the presidency of the university in order to comply with this new positive provision that two-thirds of the members of the board of trustees and the president of the university should be Baptist. In other words, the nonsectarian

^a The president of George Washington University says that the present board is divided among the representatives of various religious denominations in such a way that no one denomination has a majority. That is of very recent date and may be changed at any time by mere action of the board itself without reference to Congress; and the board still has under its control, in effect, the denominational college known as "Columbian College," which for the present, it is true, has been suspended owing to the desire to secure the passage of this bill. (See p. 10.)

board of trustees, being self-elective, had recruited itself to the extent of two-thirds or more from the Baptist denomination, in spite of the so-called "nons sectarian provision."

As the expected increase in endowments from this change in the legal character of the institution did not come, it was decided to go back again to the old system, and Congress was asked to reenact the clause of the original charter of 1821, providing that no person should be excluded from membership on the board of trustees because of his religious affiliations, and to the board was given authority to renew itself from time to time and to change the name of the institution. Shortly after, the name of the institution was changed to the George Washington University, evidently with the hope that this new name would secure additional interest and support.

It will be noted, however, that this charter does not prevent the trustees of this institution under the present name of the George Washington University from doing exactly what the trustees of the same institution did under the former name of Columbian University, namely, recruiting the board of trustees chiefly, or even exclusively, from one religious denomination.

There was a further provision made in the new charter by which sectarian institutions might be organized under the protection of the university each on its own foundation, but all linked together, in one institution. This was an admirable idea. One may indeed call it a statesmanlike idea, and if feasible it would doubtless be of great benefit to the George Washington University, and need not concern the public further so long as the institution remains frankly a private one, dependent upon private benefactions for its support. But a scheme under which there should be a large number of sectarian colleges organized under, subject to the jurisdiction of, and deriving their strength from the nons sectarian George Washington University, which latter has one hand in the Public Treasury, is of course something which does not appeal to the thoughtful American citizen.

It may be added that under this scheme the trustees of the George Washington University organized the Columbian College in 1905 as the first of these sectarian colleges, and it was specifically announced that the Columbian College was to retain the denominational tint, doubtless in order to satisfy the Baptists, who felt that they had been robbed of their property, and to it was given its own board of trustees, the majority of whom were Baptists, with a Baptist clergyman as president. And yet this sectarian college is an integral part of the nons sectarian George Washington University. In fact, it is the really important part and the only one with any endowment of importance.

After the present bill making an appropriation from the Federal Treasury to the George Washington University had been introduced into Congress, Columbian College was "temporarily" suppressed, doubtless because it was thought that this evidence of sectarianism might prove a difficulty in the way of passing the bill. In the action of the board of trustees, March 8, 1909, suspending temporarily the independent organization known as Columbian College, it was provided that nothing herein shall otherwise change or impair in any way the existing agreement between the university and the Columbian College. Why was this suspension only temporary? So as to allow this bill to pass? What was this agreement? That George Washington University would support the sectarian college?

It seems that the George Washington University points to the charter when it claims to be nonsectarian, but when a good Baptist makes a wail over the diversion of funds, it points to Columbian College, which, to judge from the previous history of this institution, will doubtless emerge as a Baptist college as soon as this bill now before Congress is passed.

It is a significant fact that the George Washington University bulletin for June, 1909, makes no mention whatever, if one may judge from the index or table of contents, of the Columbian College, whereas the preceding bulletin for 1908 gives considerable space to defining the work and function of this college.

Under this peculiar provision making possible a series of sectarian colleges working automatically, the character of the board might become purely sectarian.

Now what shall such a vacillating institution as this be called? A nonsectarian, a nonsectarian under denominational control, a sectarian institution pure and simple, made so by law, or perhaps rather a pansectarian institution?

The whole history of the university on the subject of sectarianism reminds one somewhat of a Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde performance: Now it is nonsectarian, then nonsectarian under denominational control, then strictly sectarian under the law, and finally pansectarian! It is an institution which is now here, now there, now yonder, trying to be all things to all men if by reason of such policy it might secure funds from some.

All this of course would not concern us if the institution were not asking for a federal subsidy. But under the present circumstances it concerns every American citizen.

Under the present charter, without any further authority from Congress, the institution can by mere act of its board of trustees be managed as a strictly sectarian institution, and, if we may judge by its past, doubtless would be so managed, the moment it appears for its interest to do so.

It will not do to say that this is ancient history, for the last action taken by the board of trustees of George Washington University on this sectarian matter occurred, as noted above, on March 8, 1909, less than a year ago, and was in the nature of suspensory action—that is, it is still quite uncertain what the board will ultimately do in this particular matter.

Nor will it do to say that the present board of trustees of George Washington University would not pursue the policy suggested above, for the board of trustees of this same university under the name of Columbian University did exactly this thing, with the identical wording in its charter and with many of the same trustees.

In the face of such a record as this the attempt of the George Washington University to plume itself on its nonsectarian character and to draw a broad line of demarcation between itself on the one hand and the Catholic University of America, the Jesuit Georgetown University, and the Methodist American University on the other, can hardly be taken seriously.

The question whether an institution is sectarian or not does not depend merely upon the wording of a charter, but upon the spirit in which the word is observed, upon the sectarian affiliation and obligation and the actual history of the institution itself in this respect.

Tried by this test, as will be seen from the above history, George Washington University is certainly a sectarian institution in the ordinary sense of that term and has been so from the beginning, nearly ninety years ago.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

If in order to expend its own funds the Federal Government finds it necessary to assist some private institution, ought it not rather to pick out some institution which has demonstrated its capacity and success in the management of its own finances?

What are the facts about George Washington University? A few years ago this institution was placed upon the accepted list of the Carnegie Foundation, by which it secured the benefit of retiring allowances for the members of its faculty. One of the provisions was that it should have a productive endowment of at least \$200,000. It certified August 21, 1907, to the Carnegie Foundation the possession of a productive endowment of \$219,832.96. Shortly after this, October 3, 1908, the productive endowment had sunk to \$123,500, whereupon the Carnegie Foundation struck the institution from its list.

According to the report of the president made November 10, 1908, the deficit for the year ending August 31, 1908, was \$97,888.21, which was paid from the general funds of the university, so far as it was paid at all. The budget for the year 1908-9 showed a probable deficit of \$80,031.73, which, with \$21,502.92 unpaid from the preceding year, leaves \$101,534 as the total deficit to be met, and as this was largely met from the proceeds of loans, or the so-called "liquid assets," it is evident that the resources of the university can not long stand such a strain. In fact, the president himself states that it is apparent that the university can not go forward on its present policy without a provision for the annual deficit. "The liquid funds," he says, "will be exhausted by the end of the present year." According to the last statement of its treasurer the deficit, which is now being paid partly out of the endowment, will amount to fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars a year, and we shall see as a result of three or four more years of such management the entire productive or so-called "liquid" funds, i. e., all except the specific trust funds, consumed in running expenses.

This, of course, would not concern the general public materially if it were not that the institution is asking for federal aid to make good those losses.

It may have been good policy for the institution to branch out, start new departments, and increase expenses for the sake of producing the impression upon the public that it was doing a great public service, with the hope that the public would come forward with funds to enable it to pursue permanently the same policy. But, if so, let the institution first of all make good. Let its trustees, who have without doubt adopted this policy after careful consideration, make sure by their own contributions or the contributions of their friends that the institution is upon a sound financial basis.

For the Federal Government to permit an institution which has been thus managed on its financial side to insert its hands in the Public Treasury for the purpose of bolstering up its finances would

certainly be a policy which would not commend itself to any thoughtful American citizen.

If the facts given above were not known to the men who are urging the George Washington University appropriation bill, they are certainly, in their support of this measure, blind leaders of the blind and can hardly expect the American people to have much confidence in them.

If they knew these facts, but have not mentioned them because they did not consider them important, they will certainly find that the American public differs from them in this opinion.

If, knowing them, they have attempted to conceal them, they have certainly not played fair with the public, which is now expected to make good the evil results of their mistakes.

The case is a very simple one.

1. Shall the Government appropriate money from the Federal Treasury in support of private institutions?

2. If so, shall it appropriate money to an institution which has such a wobbly record upon the subject of sectarianism as George Washington University?

3. If so, shall the Federal Government select an institution which by the peculiar management of its funds has brought itself to the serious financial situation in which it finds itself?

The answer of the overwhelming majority of American citizens to each of these questions would be a positive negative in any case, and the simple statement of these plain facts, coupled with any real fear of the passage of such a measure, would make this a burning political issue in every congressional district in the United States.

SHALL THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOLLOW THE BAD EXAMPLE OF A FEW OF THE STATES?

Some of the friends of George Washington University have maintained that if the Federal Government were to make this appropriation it would be simply following the example set by the States in the disposition of the Morrill fund.

The law granting the public lands to the different States for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts was passed in 1862, nearly fifty years ago. Some of the States at first granted the proceeds of these funds to private institutions, notably Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and possibly others.

The only excuse for making this grant at that time to private institutions was to be found in the fact that some of the States were so poor in pecuniary resources, or so backward in educational intelligence, or so committed to the policy of private institutions of higher education to the exclusion of state institutions, that the people were unable or unwilling to make the comparatively small expenditure necessary to house such an institution. This is surely not the case with the District of Columbia or the Federal Government of the United States.

All the States, it seems, which made the grant to private institutions originally have reversed this policy, except Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey. The State of Rhode Island, it may be

said in passing, had to pay to Brown University \$40,000 for the privilege of withdrawing this subsidy and turning it over to a state institution. A word to the wise should be sufficient.^a

The State of Massachusetts divided its fund between the State College of Agriculture and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This was a great mistake, as it did not help the Institute of Technology materially, but it did weaken greatly the college it established in the State for this fund. Massachusetts has advanced since 1862 in educational consciousness, and if it had not already bound its hands in this way it is certain it would not do so now.

Cornell University received this grant, but Cornell University is a special case and was especially organized for this purpose with a great private foundation added, and it has practically become a state university. With every passing year the pressure is greater that it should become in form, what it is in reality, a state institution. It is quite certain that not even New York, if the matter were to be done over again, would give to a private citizen the right to attach his name to a public institution, even for \$5,000,000. The example of New Jersey can hardly be claimed to be of sufficient significance to determine the policy of the Federal Government.^b

It is safe to say that no State in the American Union, not even New York, Massachusetts, or New Jersey, would now, if it were free to act, think for an instant of turning over federal funds to private institutions, and for the Federal Government itself to inaugurate a policy which may have had some slight justification forty years ago, but which would now be repudiated by all the States, would certainly be unworthy of it and would not meet with the approval of the American people.

The authorities of George Washington University have been raising a great cloud of dust in order to befog the real issue. The attempt to make it appear that the real controversy is between the subsidy to George Washington University and a national university doing only graduate work shows to what straits the authorities of George Washington University are driven in defending their position. The national university project, which has been before Congress for more than a century, will doubtless be judged on its own merits when a final decision is made. The discussion of that bill may properly take place when it is up for consideration. The only question

^a The distinguished president of the State University of Kentucky, Dr. James K. Patterson, spoke in a recent address on the experience of the State of Kentucky, as follows: "In accepting the Morrill grant the State of Kentucky made two mistakes of far-reaching consequence. The second of these mistakes consisted in attaching the institution thus founded to a private denominational school instead of placing it upon an independent footing. It was finally detached from this denominational school in the condition of a bankrupt, who, through an ill-omened partnership of thirteen years, had lost both time and money, and when liquidation ended emerged from the partnership with nothing at all." This is not far from being an accurate description of the experience of the other States that attempted the same thing.

^b The comparison of George Washington University, by the way, with Cornell, is an exceedingly unhappy and misleading one. George Washington University is an institution with a long sectarian history, and still hopelessly entangled with sectarian obligations, in a serious financial situation, asking aid from the Federal Congress to enable it to go on as before. Cornell was absolutely free from all entangling alliances, organized for the special purpose of expending this fund, and offering large sums of money as free gifts from private individuals in addition to the federal grant.

now before Congress is whether the Federal Congress shall grant a subsidy to a private institution. Further, the question of whether the people of the District of Columbia shall have the advantage of the Morrill land-grant act or not is in no way bound up with the present bill, for Congress may provide in other and better ways for the extension of such participation to the District of Columbia. The only question here involved is again whether Congress shall make a grant of public money to a private institution.

If the Congress of the United States considers that the people of the District of Columbia should have the advantage of the land-grant act, it should insist that the people of the District of Columbia, like the people of other States and Territories, should do their share, namely, tax themselves to provide the requisite buildings for the housing of such an institution. The people of the District of Columbia are just as able to do this as the people of at least a dozen of the States or Territories which have been compelled to do so, and there is no reason why they should receive this particular additional grant over and above that made to the people of other portions of the Union.

But it would be better by far for the Federal Government to assume all the expenses, even freeing the citizens of the District from any burden whatever, than to lend the weight of its powerful influence to a policy which would result in the endowment of private institutions at public expense, would inevitably lead to the grant of public moneys to sectarian institutions, and would tend to break down or reverse the policy which has been definitely established as the result of long years of growth that public and private institutions shall be kept upon distinctly different foundations.

We have finally in this country, as the result of much conflict, found a modus vivendi between the forces which are developing public and private education. The relations are harmonious, the two systems complement and supplement each other with the utmost good will, and on both sides it is upon the basis of an absolute divorce of public and private support of education, of an absolute differentiation between church and state in this field of public service. Let not the Federal Government disturb the quiet and peaceful course of this development!

Drafted by—

EDMUND J. JAMES,
Urbana-Champaign, Ill.

Proposed bill submitted by Edmund J. James, President University of Illinois.

A BILL To amend an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and the acts supplementary thereto, so as to extend the benefits thereof to the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and all acts supplementary thereto, be, and are hereby, amended so as to include in the terms of benefit of said acts and supplementary acts, the District of Columbia with the States and Territories, the intent being to make available for the District of Columbia the annual appropriations for the endowment, support, and maintenance of institutions giving instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the other subjects specified in the said act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and a supplementary act approved August thirtieth, eighteen

hundred and ninety, and a subsequent act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and seven, together with other acts heretofore passed providing for annual appropriations for such colleges.

SEC. 2. That an institution to be known as the Federal College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in the District of Columbia is hereby created, and is hereby designated to receive the appropriations under said acts of Congress: *Provided*, That it shall carry on courses of instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and in other subjects required of the state institutions receiving said appropriations.

SEC. 3. That the said Federal College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in the District of Columbia shall be managed by a board of trustees, consisting of twelve members, three of whom shall be ex officio, and nine of whom shall be appointed as indicated in the following section, and that said board of trustees shall have entire management and control of said College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in the District of Columbia, in accordance with the laws hitherto passed or which may be passed by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 4. The board of trustees of said College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in the District of Columbia shall consist of the Secretary of Agriculture, the United States Commissioner of Education, and the chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, ex officio, and the nine other members, who shall hold office for the term of six years, shall be appointed as follows: Three thereof shall be appointed by the House of Representatives of the United States, three by the Senate of the United States, and three by the President of the United States. The nine appointed members shall be divided into three classes, as nearly equal as may be in number, in such a way that one-third shall be appointed every two years.

SEC. 5. That there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to said Federal College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in the District of Columbia, in accordance with the provisions of said acts as hereby amended, the same sum or sums as is or may be hereafter allowed under such acts to each State and Territory, including the present year.

SEC. 6. That in view of the fact that the first grant made to the States and Territories included thirty thousand acres of land for each Senator and Representative to which the State or Territory was entitled in the Federal Congress, and in view of the fact that said District of Columbia is not entitled to Senators or Representatives in the Federal Congress, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated to said Federal College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in the District of Columbia for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of suitable buildings for said Federal College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT NEEDHAM'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT JAMES.

President James, of the University of Illinois, has printed and circulated broadcast a "Memorandum" which has for its avowed purpose the defeat of a bill pending in Congress to give to the District of Columbia the benefits of the Morrill Acts, and designating the George Washington University, for the time being, as the institution in the District to administer this fund.

It is to be regretted that an educator occupying so high a position should have permitted himself in the heat of controversy to make such palpable errors in statement, and to use such discourteous language toward an old and honored institution of learning. The purpose of this reply is to correct any false impressions that his appeal may create in the minds of fair-minded men.

President James evidently uses the phrase "private institutions" as designating those colleges and universities that are not under state control. All the great colleges and universities are conducted, not for profit but for the public good. Many have public officers who are ex officio members of their boards of trustees. All are chartered, and their powers defined by the State. In the truest sense they are public institutions. State universities can have no monopoly of this designation. For convenience in replying to President James,

I use his language "private institutions," but only for the purpose of distinguishing the old from the state-supported institutions.

There are three general assumptions or charges in his memorandum that call for correction:

1. It is stated that "under cover of providing for the need of education in agriculture and the mechanic arts in the District of Columbia, it is thus proposed to begin the policy of the support of private institutions of the District out of the Federal Treasury." That there is need of education in agriculture and the mechanic arts in the District is admitted by President James. If proof were necessary, the fact that the George Washington University has over 500 students in these subjects proves the need. This university has more students in these subjects than have 32 out of 49 institutions that are now receiving the benefits of the federal aid provided by the Morrill acts.

By what course of fair reasoning can it be said that the granting of this aid to the District of Columbia and the designation of an existing university to administer the fund is the "beginning of a policy to support private institutions in the District out of the Federal Treasury." Is there any precedent that supports or justifies such a statement? The first Morrill Act was passed in 1862. There were few state institutions at that time, and many States designated institutions to administer the fund such as Yale, Brown, Dartmouth, and others, that carried on some of the work specified in the Morrill acts. Did these States thereby "begin the policy of the support of private institutions?" Did the Federal Government by recognizing the work of these institutions and paying over the money from the Federal Treasury commit itself to such a policy? On the contrary, while the States used these agencies, for the time being, to carry out the beneficent objects of the Morrill acts, as soon as a state-supported college was established this fund was transferred to such college. The "private" institution, no doubt, regretted the loss of the appropriation, but no one questioned the right of the State to make the transfer. No one claimed that there was a vested right in this fund, much less that by the grant there had been established a policy to "support the private institution."

The Morrill Acts are explicit in designating the kind of education they are intended to foster. They were to support "at least one college" in each State and Territory, "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." (See sec. 4 of the first Morrill Act.) The second act provides that the annual appropriation is to be applied to instruction in a college, "with special reference to their applications in the industries of life and to the facilities for such instruction." To ascertain that this purpose is carried out by the institutions designated to administer the fund, annual reports are required by the Federal Government from each college receiving the benefits, showing how, and for what subjects, the money has been used. No allowances are made except for specified subjects. The total amount each State and Territory may annually receive is fixed by the statute. The uses to which the funds can be applied are expressly enumerated, and no part of the appropriation can be used for objects not mentioned. How then can it be truthfully said that a bill to extend the benefits of these acts to the District of Columbia and to designate

an institution to administer the fund has for its purpose any other than the specific objects named in the Morrill Acts? The mere recital of these plain and uncontroverted facts shows that the statement of President James that the passage of this bill will be the beginning of a policy to support private institutions out of the Federal Treasury is without foundation, a bogey to frighten the innocents.

2. The next fallacy is the statement that there are three other institutions in the District, which he names, "each one of which," he says, "is just as well entitled to such a federal grant." President James is very careful to note the denominational character of each of these universities.

The Catholic University of America is a noble institution; it is primarily a graduate university. It has no college of agriculture or the mechanic arts, and is not doing undergraduate work in these subjects. The Georgetown University, of which the District is justly proud, is not maintaining a college in either agriculture or the mechanic arts. The American University has not opened its doors and is not doing any educational work. These institutions, therefore, do not come within the designation of the Morrill Acts.

The George Washington University, in addition to its college of liberal arts, has a college of engineering and of architecture, a teachers' college, a veterinary college, and a college of pharmacy. In all of these colleges it is doing undergraduate work of the technical and scientific character specified in the Morrill Acts. It has over 500 students in these colleges (not including its students in arts and the professional departments of law and medicine).

The assertion, therefore, that the "three institutions" above named, not doing the work called for by the Morrill Acts, are "just as well entitled" to receive and administer the fund provided by those acts is a statement so wide of the truth as to make one wonder what motive could have induced President James to make it.

3. All through his "Memorandum" there run subtle insinuations, at times almost amounting to a declaration, that The George Washington University is a sectarian or denominational university. This is not true. In 1904 Congress changed the charter of this university and provided "that persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected trustees; nor shall any person, either as president, professor, tutor, or pupil, be refused admittance into said college, or denied any of the privileges, immunities, or advantages thereof, for or on account of his sentiments in matters of religion."

To carry out this provision changes were made in the personnel of the board of trustees, and now, out of 21 trustees, there are no more than 6 members belonging to any one religious denomination. Several denominations and sects are represented on the board of trustees. The university is absolutely nonsectarian, both by the terms of its charter and in fact.

It should be observed that the bill in question provides that the Secretaries of Agriculture, of the Interior, and of Commerce and Labor and the Commissioner of Education shall be ex officio members of the board of trustees of the university. This follows the precedents in the States where this fund has been given to existing institutions, making state officials members of the boards to overlook the administration of the fund.

The students in the District seeking higher education are the sons and daughters of army and navy officers and men in the civil service, young men employed in the departments, and as secretaries to senators, representatives, committees of Congress, executive officers, and public men. The low salaries of heads of families and the enforced residence here of those employed compels these students to obtain their education within the District.

The George Washington University maintains the courses in the mechanic arts, in veterinary medicine, and subjects relating to agriculture, in addition to its college and professional schools, to enable these young people to fit themselves to be self-supporting and efficient citizens of the Republic. The university is expending this year over \$40,000 in current expenses in this special field. While the unworthy insinuation of President James regarding the financial needs of the university is not true, it is true that this technical work in the mechanic arts may have to be discontinued at the end of this year unless congressional or other aid is forthcoming. In this respect the condition does not differ from that of the state universities, where, if annual appropriations were withheld, the work would have to be suspended. Such work, if of college grade, is never self-sustaining, as clearly appears by the generous appropriations for it by the States to their respective universities and the aid which the General Government is giving to the States and Territories. Surely it is not unreasonable that the fine young men and young women from the States, residing of necessity in the District, should have the same generous provision for their practical education that is made by the Federal Government for their fellows who reside in the States and Territories and for the alien races in Hawaii and Porto Rico.

The real controversy is between those outside the District who are endeavoring to have Congress establish a postgraduate, nondegree conferring institution, and those within the District who desire to have for their sons and daughters a true university doing work of college grade in all the lines of undergraduate work. President James was the author of a bill introduced in the last (Sixtieth) Congress to create a national university doing only graduate work, expressly limiting the student body to those who have acquired a master's degree, and providing that no degree shall be given for the work done in the so-called "University of the United States." To begin the work this bill provided for an initial appropriation of \$500,000 out of the Federal Treasury. Such an institution would not be of the slightest benefit to the great body of splendid young men and women in the District who desire to fit themselves for the pursuits and professions of life. Nor could such an institution receive and administer the fund provided by the Morrill Acts. The Morrill Acts call for a college and provide, in terms, for the "practical education of the industrial classes." The fund can not properly be used to make a few doctors of philosophy for the state universities to confer degrees upon. We will welcome to the District any institution of learning or body of scholars seeking the betterment of the people of the United States. We have nothing to say against a graduate university. What we do say is that such a university does not meet the local needs and can not be the recipient of the Morrill fund.

This matter of extending the benefits of the Morrill Acts to the District is a local question, and Congress, as the legislature of the District, must designate the institution to administer the fund. If Congress gives to the District the benefits of this fund and follows the precedents, it will utilize for the time being an existing institution that is actually doing the work called for by these beneficent acts. If in time Congress shall establish a "state institution" for the District to do work along these lines, it will then, as the States have done, designate such institution to administer the Morrill fund. If any other private institution in the District shall hereafter enter this field of work with a college of agriculture or a college of the mechanic arts, it will then be time to discuss the matter of a division of the fund between the local institutions. The passage of this bill giving the benefits of an established and fixed fund to the District will not in any degree be a precedent for additional appropriations to any new college.

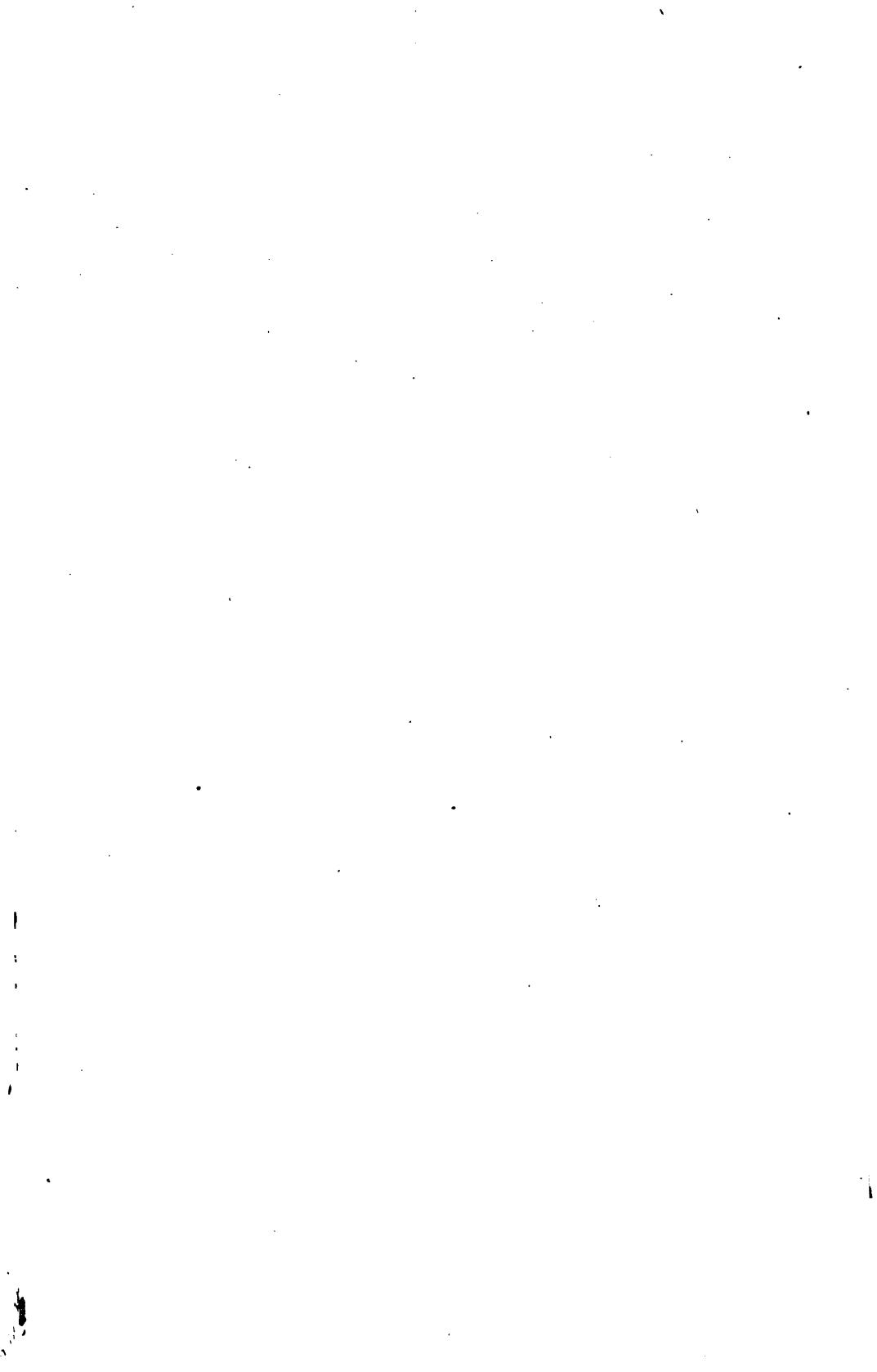
It should be stated that the Howard University is doing some excellent work along these lines for the colored race. But that institution, beyond its receipts from tuition fees and from some small endowments, is supported entirely by the Federal Government. This is done, however, in recognition of what is thought to be a national obligation to the colored people, and does not affect the question now at issue. Nothing is appropriated by Congress for education of college or university grade for the white people of the District.

If anyone desires to prevent his fellow-citizens of the United States in government service, residing either permanently or temporarily in the District, from receiving and enjoying the beneficent federal aid given to each State and Territory and to Hawaii and Porto Rico—amounting this year to \$40,000—then let him hasten, as requested by the president of this state institution receiving nearly a million dollars annually from the people of Illinois, and write his Senator and Representative to that effect. But let him not be moved to do this by false premises or fallacious reasoning.

CHARLES WILLIS NEEDHAM.

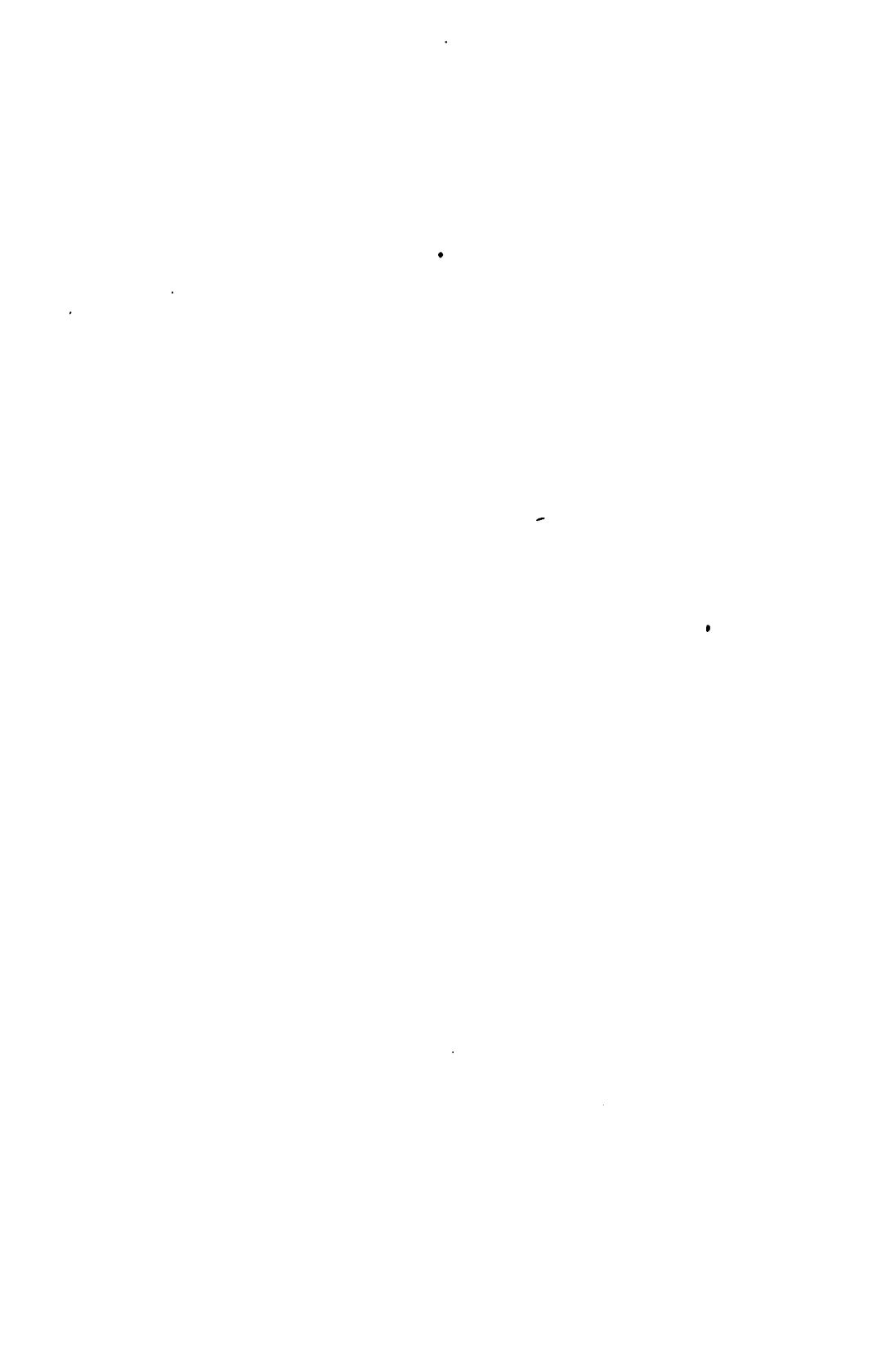
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, *January 5, 1910.*

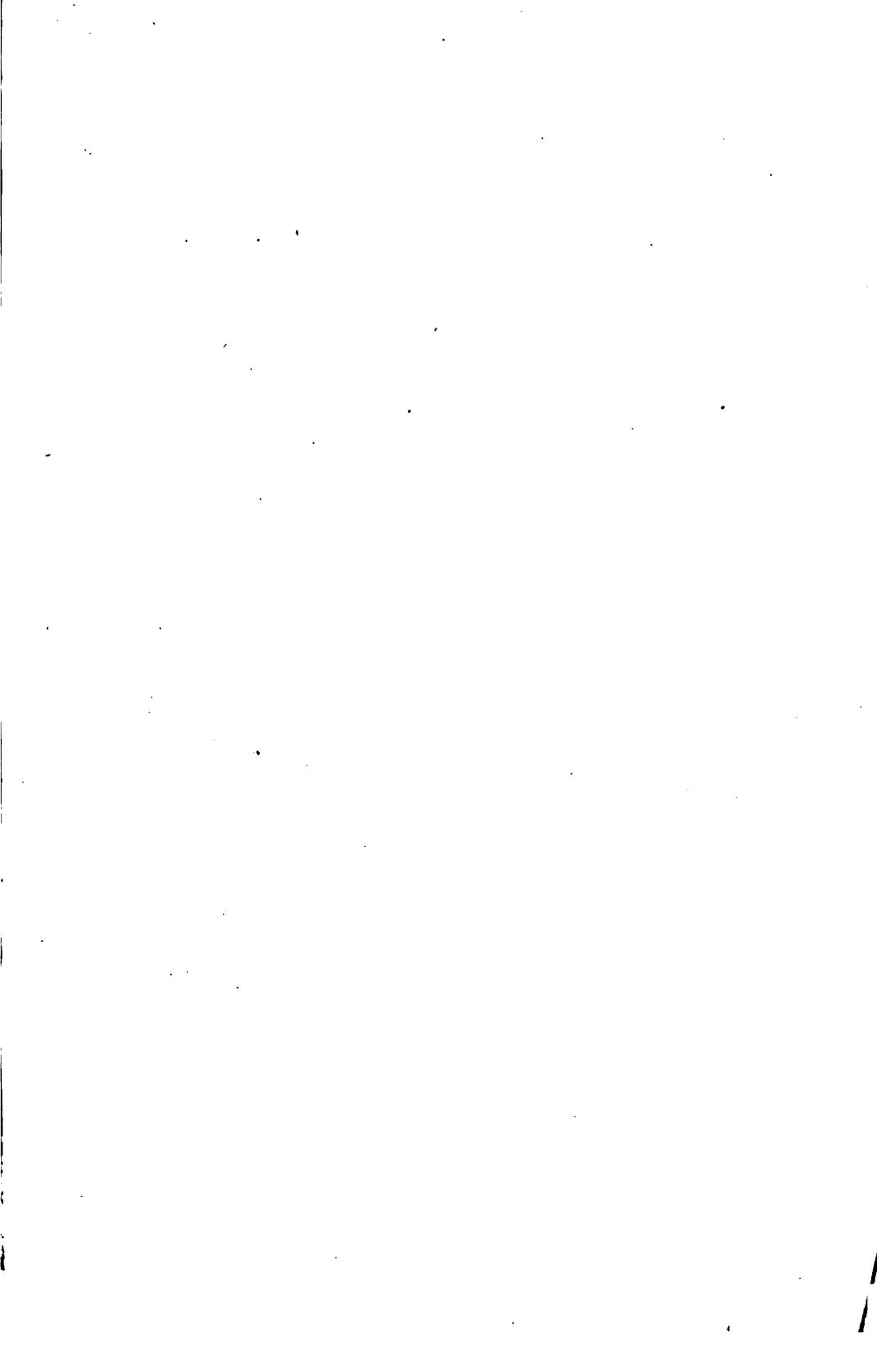
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